Down With the Enemy!
Fight for a World of
Universal Brotherhood

Nippon Times

A New Order Will Rise
On the Ruins of Washington and London

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NAVY'S HEROES ARE RECIPIENTS OF HIGH HONORS

5th and 6th Conferments On Those Killed in East Asia War Announced

SPECIAL AWARDS TO 75

List Includes 2nd Special Attack Flotilla Members and Admiral Yanagimoto

In the midst of the nation-wide observance of Japan's 38th Navy Day on Thursday coming at a time when the gallant death in action recently of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, is stirring the blood of the whole Japanese nation to avenge his death, came the announcement of the fifth and sixth conferments of posthumous honors on those killed in the War of Greater East Asia and the 19th award of honors on those still living who rendered meritorious services in the China Affair.

The announcement issued jointly by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations at noon Thursday disclosed that most of those who were posthumously honored were gallant warriors killed in action in the Pacific area, Indian Ocean area, and the Chinese continent between late in December, 1941, and late in October, 1942. Special distincton honors, or "Shukunko," were granted on 75 valiant dead, including Rear-Admiral Ryusaku Yanagimoto, who was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Rendered Valuable Service

The late Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto rendered his distinguished services in replenishment and expansion of naval armament when he was connected with the Naval Affairs Bureau and Naval General Staff before the War of Greater East Asia. Since the War broke out he as commander of a warship had engaged in the Battle of Hawaii, Battle of Wake Island and operation in the Indian Ocean. In a subsequent battle, which resulted in a severe blow dealt to the enemy, his warship also was damaged and, when further battle was made impossible, he alone shared the fate of the sinking warship and died.

The 10 heroes who won brilliant fame as members of the Second Special Attack Flotilla which attacked Diego Suarez and Sydney last summer are also included in the list of special distinction honors.

Second Lieutenant Masato Hoashi, Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Mitsuo Washida and Warrant Officer Shingo Mori, who played a very important role in the Battle off Malaya, are mentioned in the Shukunko list. They were the first to discover the main force of the British Asiatic Fleet, consisting of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, off Kuantan on their way to Singapore. Hardly had they in fighter planes found the British battleships than they reported it to a base and caused Japanese fighter planes to start action, which resulted in the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

Of those honored, Commander Saburo Akieda was decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Commander Kenshi Chuman with the same classes of the Orders; Commander Keiu Matsuo also with the same classes of the Orders; Rear-Admiral Yuji Yamada with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun and Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Suzuki with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Heroes' Families Visited

Domei interviewed the bereaved families of the 10 members of the Second Special Attack Flotilla.

Mrs. Soma Ban, mother of the late Lieutenant-Commander Katsuhisa Ban, living in the town of Takahama, Aichi Prefecture, told the news service that it gave her infinite pleasure to contemplate that her son died performing his duties as a navy man. On the wall of the room where she talked there hung a writing by the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto which he had sent to the hero's family following his heroic death as

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Admiral Shiozawa Chosen as Ritualist For State Funeral

Admiral Koichi Shiozawa was on Thursday appointed Chief Ritualist of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto to be solemnized at Hibiya Park on June 5. Mitsunaga Yoshida was appointed assistant Chief Ritualist. The Education Ministry on the same day issued a note to all prefectural governors and principals of schools of various grades to observe duly the State Funeral on June 5 adding that, while expressing condolences to the spirit of the fallen Fleet-Admiral, efforts should be made to enliven the fighting spirit of the students.

CHUNGKING FRANTIC OVER NEW SITUATION

Blames America, Britain for Present Predicament of Virtual Annihilation

Chungking is now making frantic efforts to meet the situation following the advance of the Japanese Forces into the interior of China on the one hand and is expressing great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the anti-Axis powers are utterly overlooking the predicament of Chungking, it is revealed in a Canton dispatch to Domei. The dispatch states:

"The summer offensive launched by the Japanese Forces along the Yangtze River in Central China is viewed by Chungking as a dagger going to be thrust into the throat of Chungking. When the Chungking regime has taken in this situation as a forerunner of the attack on Chungking by the Japanese Forces, it has been thrown into great consternation. Considering the Washington Conference, Chungking now is sending out a series of relief signals in an attempt to induce the Anglo-American camp to come forward to the help of Chiang Kai-shek.

"In a press interview with newspapermen on May 26, a spokesman of the Chungking regime stated that the Japanese Forces now have started their formidable advance to Chungking and that the Casablanca Conference is responsible for this. Chungking is trying to blame the United States and Britain for its present predicament and at the same time is emphasizing the great danger facing it."

The dispatch also carries the gist of the spokesman's verbal statement as follows:

"The offensive now unfolded south of Ichang by the Japanese Forces is a formidable effort of Japan to solve the China Affair. The Japanese Forces thus far have not stepped into Szechwan Province, but now their westward advance to Chungking has been started. This offensive of the Japanese Forces, which have reached a point closest to Chungking, has resulted from the Casablanca Conference. In other words, the Anglo-American responsibility for having neglected the Asiatic front has afforded Japan an opportunity to start the offensive for the annihilation of Chungking. If this state lasts long, the Japanese Forces will be given a freer hand of activity on the continent. If the anti-Axis powers hesitate in their Asiatic offensive, they will not be able to relieve Chungking after all."

Bali-Japan Telegraph Starts

Domei

SINGARADJA, BALI ISLAND, May 27.—With all preparations completed, general telegraphic service between Tenpasar, Bali Island, and Japan was formally opened on May 25. It was learned also that telegraphic service between Singaradja, the capital of Bali Island, and Japan was also opened recently.

Production of Albumen

BERLIN.—The German experiments to produce albumen synthetically and on a wholesale basis have been successful. Considerable production has been started already and it will be further increased in the near future.

U.S. FORECASTS BIG SEA BATTLE NEAR ATTU ISLE

American Authorities Say Terrific Naval Clash in Vicinity Is Inevitable

NIPPON RAIDS BAFFLE FOE

Baldwin Warns Counter-Offensives in Pacific Will Be Difficult Judging From Attu

A terrific sea battle will be inevitably be fought by the naval forces of Japan and America in the waters in the vicinity of Attu Island, it was averred by the United States naval authorities, a broadcast from London reveals, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on Wednesday.

The radiocast from London first disclosed that the Imperial Air Forces raided the American troops on Attu Island twice on Sunday from some unknown base.

The broadcast went on to relay that the American naval authorities are completely baffled as to the locality of the Japanese air base, and that they are alleging that a sea battle between the Japanese and American naval forces is inevitable.

Foe Faces Difficulties

Numerous difficulties that are expected to be experienced in formulating plans for the anticipated clash were enumerated by the broadcast which exposed that although the United States strategists were contemplating on launching a counterattack against the Japanese Forces immediately subsequent to their occupation of Attu Island, the American operations had to be postponed until recently due to the lack of necessary war supplies.

The extreme difficulties being experienced by the American forces on Attu Island in their desperate attempts to push operations to a success manifest how prolonged, difficult and costly America's counter-offensives in the Pacific will be, it was warned by Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday, reporting a wire from New York.

The salient point of Hanson Baldwin's commentary was in gist as follows:

"The United States forces on Attu Island are suffering untold hardships. Judging from this fact, it is evident that American counter-offensives in the Pacific will be extremely difficult and protracted, and will be accompanied by tremendous sacrifices."

American Casualties Huge

The causualties suffered by the United States army were revealed as 83,756 men and officers killed, wounded, missing or taken war prisoners since the outbreak of the war, it was disclosed by the American War Department on Wednesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which quoted a wire from Washington.

The details of the casualties are as follows: 13,610 killed; 18,299 wounded; 34,028 missing; and 17,819 taken war prisoners.

YASUKUNI SHRINE VISITED BY 23 LOCAL AXIS LADIES

Wife of Prime Minister Leads Party on Occasion of 38th Navy Day

A group of 23 Axis women residing in Tokyo including Madame H. G. Stahmer, wife of the German Ambassador, visited the Yasukuni Shrine at 10 a.m. Thursday on the occasion of the nation's 38th Navy Day to pay homage to the spirits of national heroes enshrined there.

Among the German worshippers were also Madame Paul Wenneker, wife of the naval attache, and 15 others while the Italian Embassy was represented by Madame Nob. U. Carlo Balsamo, wife of the naval attache, Madame Dr. Mirko Ardemagni, wife of the press attache, and four others.

The party was guided by Madame Hideki Tojo, wife of the Prime Minister, and other Japanese women members of the National Women's Association of Japan.

Match Monopoly Stopped

ISTANBUL.—The monopoly hitherto enjoyed by an American firm for the manufacture of matches in Turkey will be transferred to the Turkish state as from June 1.

His Majesty Sends Wire of Greetings To Afghanistan King

On the auspicious occasion of the Independence Day of Afghanistan on Thursday, His Majesty the Emperor graciously sent a message of felicitation to King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, it was revealed.

AIMS AT DONATION OF 10,000 PLANES

Movement Is Started on 38th Navy Day—Ball Set Rolling With ¥100,000 by Mizuno

To start the snow-ball rolling in a movement to donate 10,000 aircraft to the Army and Navy, Jinjiro Mizuno, a member of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, donated ¥100,000 to the Navy Thursday by way of commemorating the 38th Navy Day.

Mr. Mizuno, exponent of the Greater East Asia people's air strength promotion movement, called a meeting at the Imperial Hotel at 12:30 p.m. Thursday to make arrangements for the 10,000 aircraft construction drive. Among those present were Lieutenant-General Endo, Vice-Admiral Iwamoto, respectively representing the Army and Navy, General Hishikari, Mayor Kishimoto, representatives of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and Axis nations, Viscount Ogasawara, president of the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society.

General Endo Speaks

After Mr. Mizuno's address, Lieutenant-General Endo declared that if all the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere joined efforts to increase their air strength the defeat of the United States and Britain was certain. He hoped that the movement would be continued for a long time to come.

Vice-Admiral Iwamoto then congratulated the Society on the launching of the worthy movement, at which the meeting broke up.

Burma, the Philippines and other southern countries will be called on by the Society to undertake the building of their own aircraft.

Under the auspices of the Navy Ministry, Board of Information, Navy Association and Dai Nippon Women's Association, the Dai Nippon Women's Aviation Society held a "38th Navy Day Sea Eagles Strengthening and Encouragement Convention" at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan from 1 p.m. Thursday.

Leading Women Present

Present at the meeting were Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, Mrs. Yoshiko Furusho, students of the Nippon Women's University, Kyoritsu Women's College, Tokyo Women's Medical College and other women's institutions, totalling 1,500 girls.

After the national ceremony, Mrs. Matsudaira, president of the Dai Nippon Women's Aviation Society, made the opening address, followed by a speech by First Lieutenant Akitaka Takado, of the Navy Press Section, on "The Way to Anglo-American Defeat." After giving an account of the third Solomons battle and the death struggle in the Southern Pacific, Lieutenant Takado said:

"Women's power is truly wonderful. All women of Japan! Take note of the fact that the whole nation must follow in the footsteps of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto but women's power will contribute not a little toward that end. It is part of women's power to bring up in the family as many invincible sea eagles as possible."

The speeches were followed by a Japanese dance number "Kimigayo" and a motion picture "Umiyukaba."

WHOLE NATION GLADLY FETES 38TH NAVY DAY

Public Faith in Strength of Navy Further Deepened by Joyous Occasion

YOUTHS HOLD BIG RALLY

Z Flag Flies Atop Mikasa at Yokosuka; Special Maneuvers In Bay of Hiroshima

The 38th Navy Day was greeted on Thursday by the whole nation amid a serene and solemn atmosphere. At a time when war clouds are hovering over wide expanses of sea and land the people's faith and trust in the invincible strength of the Imperial Navy was further deepened. Many functions made the day particularly colorful.

The Navy Junior Airmen paraded through the city. The party led by Lieutenant-Commander Tanada gathered at Tokyo Station at 9:15 a.m. and immediately marched to the tune of the Military March toward the Imperial Palace. There they vowed that upon graduation they would dedicate their lives to the cause of the Nation. Then they proceeded to The Yasukuni Shrine where they offered silent prayers for the repose of the fallen-heroes. Again after having marched through Kanda, then the Ginza, the parading party was disbanded at Hibiya Park at 2:30 p.m.

A special lecture meeting held at the Gunjin Kaikan and the exhibition of photographs illustrating aspects of the Imperial Navy further bolstered the fighting spirit of the people.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Youths Organization held its early morning mass rally at 4 a.m. in over 10 planes throughout the city. The 750 members of the Shibuya Imperial Rule Assistance Youths Organization who gathered in front of the Meiji Shrine was headed by Fumio Goto, President of the same Organization, clad in the national uniform and cap. Arranged in 35 rows, the 750 youths first joined in the national group rites. Then, after the reading of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain and the offering of silent prayers for the souls of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and other gallant warriors, President Goto delivered an encouraging address. The morning rally came to a close with the reading of the pledge expressing the youths' unflinching resolution to fight to the end to bring ultimate victory to Japan, and annihilation to America and Britain. The singing of the "Umiyukaba," echoed in the air breaking the silence of the morning.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Youths Organization in Shibuya-ward was not the only one which sponsored the early morning rally, but those in Akasaka, Kojimachi, Kanda, and other wards paid homage to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines respectively.

The premise of the Togo Shrine yesterday was crowded with national school children, middle school students, high school girls, and a large group of laborers. At 10 a.m. a solemn ceremony in commemoration of the 38th Navy Day was preluded by melodious strains of court music. Among those who attended the ceremony were Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister, Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and other notables.

The Yokosuka, Kure and Saseho Naval Stations celebrated Navy Day. The Yokosuka Naval Station hoisted the Z-ensign on the Mikasa, Flagship of late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo and held a grand parade through the streets participated in by the Navy Band, while special

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Today's Press Comments

Friday, May 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Policy for Guiding Sphere Students Here

NIPPON SANGYO—As a result of the progress of the construction work in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere accompanying warfare, it is expected that students from various Sphere countries studying here will increase. This makes it essential for our country to formulate a definite policy for their guidance instead of leaving it all to chance. As each nation of the Sphere is to give Japan cooperation on a spontaneous and autonomous basis, as many students who [illegible] study here and will eventually go home to become some of the leaders of their own countries should be invited as possible.

In this respect the Education Ministry in summoning the representatives of the 23 universities and higher schools where foreign students are enrolled to discuss various facilities to be provided for their benefit has made a significant move. We

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VICTORY WILL BE OURS BUT WE CANNOT RELAX, SAYS NAVY SPOKESMAN

Navy Minister Offers Prayers For Victory at Shrines at Ise

Representing Entire Fighting Personnel of Sea Forces, Admiral Shimada Makes Invocations for Defeat of Anglo-American Forces

As an eloquent testimony to the momentous nature of the 38th Navy Day the nation celebrated on Thursday, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, representing the entire Imperial Navy, made invocations at the Ise Grand Shrines at 8:45 a.m. for the defeat of the Anglo-American forces.

With a high priest leading the way, Admiral Shimada crossed the Uji Bridge which had been purified for the occasion at 8:15 a.m. wearing a single supplementary decoration, that of the Rising Sun, on his broad brine-beaten breast. Pious pilgrims recognizing the Navy Minister courteously bowed as they went past him and he saluted to each in return. It was the same prayer that those people in humbler stations had offered at the Grand Shrines as for which the Navy Minister came, the first time for a Navy Minister to do so on Navy Day.

Arrived in front of the Inner Shrine, Admiral Shimada stopped and reverently bowed in worship.

Two minutes, three minutes—it was a long invocation. But he was not invoking merely on his own behalf. The prayers of the officers and men fighting in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean went into it. They were three minutes of solemn holiness in which the entire Imperial Navy vowed to beat the enemy to their knees.

Completing the rites in the Inner Shrine grounds, he proceeded to the Outer Shrine where he offered similar invocations.

From the Grand Shrines he went to the navy hospital and the Yamada Red Cross hospital to inquire after the wounded and ill officers and men of the Navy, leaving for Nagoya at 11:29 a.m.

PANG'S SURRENDER PERTURBS CHIANG

Chungking Loses Faith In Military Leaders

Domei

PEKING, May 26.—The joining of the peace camp by General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking 24th Army Corps, which was one of the highlights of the Japanese spring campaign in the Taihang Mountains area, is causing Chungking distrust in its military leaders, well-informed circles here disclosed.

They revealed that Chiang Tingwan, Commander of the Chungking First War Zone, has been summoned to Chungking to explain the defeat of the forces under his command, and expressed belief that he is sure to be stripped of his present position and receive the same fate as Wei Li-huang, his predecessor.

Meanwhile, Chu Shao-liang, influential leader of the Eighth War Zone, whose men have lost all hope of stopping the Japanese onrush, will also have to do some tall explaining for his defeats.

SUGAR INDUSTRY SET-UP IN P.I. IS REORGANIZED

Number of Refining Mills Will Be Reduced; To Produce Alcohol

Domei

MANILA, May 25.—Reorganization of the Philippine sugar industry which has been under consideration by the local Japanese Military Administration since last year will be materialized soon, it was disclosed here today.

Under the new rationalized plan the 70 existing sugar refining mills will be reduced to less than half in number. Some will be amalgamated, others will be utilized solely for the production of alcohol and butanol, while still others will be converted to other purposes while the rest will be shut down indefinitely.

The increased production of alcohol and butanol under the new plan is expected to go a long way toward assuring self-sufficiency of liquid fuel in the Philippines.

Dr. Nishimura Dies

Dr. Shinji Nishimura, 65, noted authority on cultural researches, died of stomach cancer on Thursday at the Cancer Research Laboratory. Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon at his residence in Yamato-cho, Nakano-ku. The deceased was a graduate of Waseda University, and since 1918 he had been teaching at his alma mater, simultaneously pursuing his researches on cultural history.

370 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN BY AXIS

Destroyed in Mediterranean Area From May 1

The spectacular results gained by the Axis air forces from the beginning of May until last Wednesday in the Mediterranean area, was disclosed by the Italian High Command on Wednesday, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

The Italian announcement was made in gist as follows:

1. A grand total of 370 anti-Axis warplanes were shot down by the Axis air arm and ground batteries from the beginning of this month to date (Wednesday). Most of the enemy losses were four-engined bombers.

2. At least 1,800 skilled anti-Axis airmen were lost by the enemy air forces during this period.

3. The anti-Axis air arm lost 74 planes within a two-day period in furious aerial combats which were staged over Sicily and Pantelleria Island.

MANILA WILL PRESENT FILIPINO COMPOSITION

'The Elements' by Rubio to Feature Symphony Season at Metropolitan Theater

Domei

MANILA, May 25.—The Filipino composition "The Elements," a suite de poeme by Hilarion Rubio, will feature the opening of the second symphony season at the Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra the concert will also include Mozart's Symphony in G Minor, the Egmont Overture by Beethoven and Mendelssohns violin concerto in E minor.

The Elements contain five parts—the earth, air, water, fire and apotheosis—all deftly suggesting the elements represented and is highly descriptive and poetical.

In the meanwhile it is learned that radio station KZRH is planning to add an amateur hour to the regular program starting May 31 in order to discover and encourage musical talent. It is understood that promising and deserving amateurs will be given encouragement and coaching by the special KZRH staff. Stress will also be laid on the selection of Filipino pieces to take the place of the insipid jazz hits in vogue during the old regime.

Tarakan Telegraph Opens

Telegraphic services between Japan and Tarakan in South Borneo will commence on Friday, it was announced by the Communications Ministry.

Eckener Working Hard

BERLIN.—Dr. Hugo Eckener, the famous Zeppelin constructor and airship skipper, is at present employed as an armament expert.

Salutary Example Set 38 Years Ago, Avers Rear-Admiral Yano

EXPLAINS SITUATION

U.S. Making Frantic Efforts to Overawe Japan in Numerical Superiority

The United States is making frantic efforts to increase its air and naval forces and shipping bent on overawing Japan with its numerical superiority but Japan too is increasing its weapons of war, and the War of Greater East Asia will end in absolute victory for Japan, declared Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio broadcast on Thursday night.

Speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the 38th Navy Day, Rear-Admiral Yano expressed his firm conviction that as the Russo-Japanese War was won by Japan as a result of concentration of its total power against tremendous odds, so will the current war be won by this country. He called his listeners' attention, however, to the intensity of the fighting on all fronts. This, he said, can be readily seen from the fact that the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died gallantly in action on the foremost fighting line.

Continuing that this year is the year of decisive battle, the Rear-Admiral warned against any relaxation of the nation's watchfulness of the enemy's efforts.

His speech follows:

Stresses Absolute Loyalty

"Today is the 38th Navy Day. What we think of deeply in welcoming again this significant, memorable day during the War of Greater East Asia is the absolute loyalty and will to serve the nation and the enemy-crushing fighting spirit of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet who died gloriously in action on the foremost front in the South Pacific this April.

"The reason for the epochal victory scored by the Imperial Navy under Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo in the Battle of the Japan Sea lay truly in the pure loyalty and will to serve the nation and the driving single will to crush the enemy held by the officers and men under Fleet-Admiral Togo under the August Virtues, and their furious fighting carried on with the determination to become water-bogged corpses in order to bring victory.

"In the War of Greater East Asia too the officers and men of the Imperial Navy are fighting magnificently day and night carrying on that traditional spirit and will, such that noble death in action finally came to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. The death in action of the Fleet-Admiral is the pure essence of the Imperial Navy's tradition of 'The Commander Leads at the Head' and 'Seek the Enemy and Deal it Absolute Destruction' and is the Z flag of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Upon the beginning of the war the Fleet-Admiral addressing his officers and men said, 'Physically and spiritually exert yourselves to the absolute utmost in order to carry out your duties completely.'

"Like the Z flag flying high and fluttering in the breeze of the Japan Sea on the mast of the Mikasa destroying at one blow Russia's invasion of East Asia, so will the Z flag raised in the skies above the Pacific by Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto with his life completely destroy the hopes of Anglo-America to conquer the world. There is absolutely no room for doubt in that.

Year of Decisive Fighting

"The world war situation in its present stage makes one feel deeply that this truly is the year of decisive fighting. Japan, bound solidly with Germany and Italy, is staking its national and racial rise in the war against America and Britain, and with its total power directed toward this war is repeating furious, bloody, intense battles.

"In the Pacific war, intense, continuous day and night decisive battles are being fought from this spring. From the single fact that Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, in spite of his being Commander-in-Chief

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ROOSEVELT HELPING TO BOLSHEVIZE U.S.

Is Selling His Own People to Save His Personal Situation, Berlin Paper Says

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 24.—The attention of the German press continues to be directed to the dissolution of the Comintern. After referring to the contents of Roosevelt's letter to Stalin, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung writes that everything that Roosevelt and his adjutant might be able to gain in order to relieve their own personal situation would be at the cost of their own peoples, whereas Stalin, by means of his "small concessions to the bad conscience of his accomplices," had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The Berliner Nachtausgabe states that two facts had now been revealed: (1) the Soviet Government which had always denied that the Communist International was under their orders has now confirmed just the opposite; (2) Roosevelt who must have known the anti-Bolshevist feelings of all those peoples, ruled by him, is attempting to mislead them in the same way as he mislead the anti-war bloc with lies, prior to his last election.

Roosevelt drove the American people into war against their own will be promising them peace and he is now attempting to sacrifice them to Bolshevism by camouflaging the Bolshevist danger. Bolshevism does not need any legitimate form in order to continue its undermining work, says the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, adding that while the Third International disappears officially from the world stage, the fourth International of Stalin, Bolshevism, begins its work as the new camouflaged vassal of the Communist organization in foreign countries.

Today's Press Comments

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hear that the policy of the Education Ministry has met with approval in various quarters.

The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is in a sense an educational enterprise. We have to see that the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia get together and work together for the ideal of a united and prosperous East Asia. This is a task which can be accomplished if we succeed in getting the races and peoples of East Asia inspired by the same spirit that actuates us, who are to furnish the driving power for Greater East Asia. There are several ways by which it is possible to get the people of East Asia to think and feel things the way we do. The best way would seem to be to work through resident foreign students in the countries of East Asia. History has examples of how understanding between individuals lead to understanding between nations. There are people in Greater East Asia who still are unable to get over the idea of upholding American and British culture which is doing untold harm to the world at large. It is time that Japan made a special effort to have the people of Greater East Asia grasp the Japanese spirit which should be the guiding spirit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The actuality of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the great ideal of Hakko Ichiu can in no way be understood without a comprehension of the Spirit of the Imperial Subjects. The contribution of the studies of the foreign students studying here to their understanding of the Spirit of the Imperial Subjects is of course not small but more than that kindness to them in ordinary daily activities makes deeper their understanding of that Spirit.

At a time when the building of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is going forward powerfully and when students from throughout Greater East Asia are to be invited to study here, we must remember that the teaching of the Spirit of the Imperial Subjects can best be accomplished by true, sincere, kindness shown to the foreign students who arrive on our shores. And that kindness is best shown in ordinary daily activities. That must be well remembered.

Navy Battling Mine-Infested Area Reach Shasi Port on Yangtze River

Vital Gateway City to Chungking Taken by Brave Flotilla Units After Fighting Currents, Mines, And Barriers in 27-Day Grim Operation

Domei

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP ON THE YANGTZE, May 25.—Ceaselessly battling for nearly a month torrential currents, mines and barriers in the Yangtze River, Japanese Naval Units arrived in Shasi city, important gateway city to Chungking, yesterday afternoon after successfully clearing the vital Yangtze waterway for traffic between the Wuhan-Hankow areas.

A detailed day by day perusal of the operation in this silent campaign shows conclusively that the victory of the Japanese units on the Yangtze merits to be placed together with any victory gained on the high seas.

By May 2, the units had succeeded in clearing up 127 nautical miles of the Yangtze River. Arriving in Shihshow in Southern Hupeh on that day, the Japanese naval flotilla the following day aided in the crossing of the Yangtze by a large force of Japanese Army troops operating in that area.

The task finally completed, the flotilla started out once again on May 15 over the swollen waters of the river, which had risen as a result of heavy rains that had fallen in the upper reaches of the river.

Through swirling currents, the ships of the squadron advanced pulling 300-meter long mine-sweeping nets behind them. Alert watchfulness had to be kept constantly for mines which might be hidden in the treacherous currents.

By 3 o'clock the following day, May 16, the flotilla had reached Nankow, already under the occupation of Imperial land troops but formerly the base of the Chungking mine-laying force on the Yangtze.

The blasting of three explosives in the river there resulted in numerous other explosions of laid mines, revealing to the Japanese flotilla the existence of a large mine field.

Anchoring in Nankow for the night, the flotilla resumed mine-sweeping operations the same day in the course of which numerous mines were disposed of.

Marine units advancing parallel with the flotilla in the meantime discovered a number of unlaid mines at Tienshengchow, and the flotilla was thus able to clear safely other barriers and mines as far as Machiachai, at the very gates of Shasi a few days later.

Upon reaching Lake Towhuti on May 21, the naval flotilla disposed of a number of mines toward 5 o'clock in the evening, while the landing party discovered and disposed mines hidden on the southern bank of the lake. The landing party seized mines also in the neighborhood of Machiatsui.

The flotilla cast anchor at Machiatsui. It was at 5:34 p.m. that P-40 planes of the enemy air force made their appearance over the flotilla. Instantly, preparations were completed to meet the enemy and Japanese high-angle guns began firing.

Japanese planes also took to the air and pursued the enemy planes fleeing from severe fire of the Japanese anti-aircraft guns. Over Lake Tungting, one of the raiding planes was shot down and the rest fled.

On May 22, the flotilla left Machiatsui and disposed of a number of mines on the upper reaches of the river and on the following day the Japanese flotilla also discovered and blasted mines at a point seven miles below Shasi.

On the afternoon of May 24, the flotilla cast anchor off Shasi and succeeded in contacting the Army units driving through the enemy's 6th War Zone at an undisclosed Japanese base. It was 27 days since the start of the operations.

As the result of the operations carried out, Shasi was revived as a river port in five months and connection was established with the Wuchang-Hankow district.

Thus, Shasi, revived river port, became the new Japanese base for advance into Chungking.

Shonan Doctors Save Diphtheria Patient By Using Serum Made From Goat's Blood

Domei

SHONAN, May 26.—For the first time in the world annals of medicine, anti-diphtheria serum obtained from the blood of goat saved the life of a 7-year old Chinese girl on the verge of death in the isolation hospital of the special municipality, it was learned here today.

Sole credit goes to the researchers of the isolation hospital. When the serum obtained from horse blood became short, the researchers set themselves to finding a substitute serum and the result was the serum from goat blood.

The goat serum proved successful on animals. Although the researchers were confident of the effects of the serum on humans they had no chance of using it on human beings.

A chance finally came on May 19 when a little Chinese girl was brought to the hospital. As the result of minute examination of the girl, they found her to be the victim of diphtheria.

For the first time, the doctors had the chance to inject the anti-diphtheria serum from goat blood into the human body.

Twelve hours after the injection, during which time they patiently watched the reaction, the doctors found to their joy and astonishment that the patient's temperature regained normalcy. Fifty hours later all symptoms of the disease disappeared.

According to the doctors of the hospital the goat serum is more powerful against diphtheria toxin and has no vicious reaction upon the human body.

Furthermore, the doctors claim, the goat serum can be preserved for longer hours and easily manufactured as compared with the horse serum.

NAVY'S HEROES ARE DECORATED

(Continued from Page 1)

a member of the Second Special Attack Party.

She said that she was comforted and encouraged by the late Fleet-Admiral's writing.

Kameji Tuzuku, father of the late Chief Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku, living in the village of Kofu near Takayama in Gifu Prefecture, told Domei that he had no words for his feeling of gratitude for the honor done to his son in addition to the posthumous elevation of his rank. He expressed the conviction that all those surviving his son would devote themselves to the performance of their duties behind the guns with the hope of showing that they deserved to be the family of a war hero on whom honors had been heaped.

Say Son Is Honored

The parents of the late Commander Matsuo live in the village of Mitama in Shikamoto-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture. They in turn told a Domei reporter that they were sure their son must have been profoundly impressed with the honor which had been conferred on him.

Another Domei reporter called on the bereaved family of the late First Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase in the city of Takamatsu in Shikoku. He was ushered into a room with the family Buddhist altar. The father of the fallen hero, who is 53 years old, told the reporter that he felt glorified by the honor which had been granted to his son and that he was determined to serve behind the guns with as great distinction as his son had served as a member of the Second Special Attack Flotilla.

Masaichi Omori, father of the late Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Omori, said at his house in the village of Oniwa in Hyogo Prefecture that he had been receiving letters of encouragement from all parts of the country almost day by day ever since the death in action of his son was first announced.

"All residents of the village in which I live are kind to me and are making themselves helpful to me in every possible way," he went on. "But I must not take for granted the kindness of my neighbors. Intend to devote myself to the service of the earth to the end of my life."

The parents of the late Commander Kenshi Chuman, who live in the village of Kamitogo, Kagoshima Prefecture, said that the thought had not entered their minds that their son would be the recipient of further honors.

Mrs. Akieda, widow of the late Commander Saburo Akieda, who lives with Captain Takatsugi Kobayakawa, retired, in the city of Hiroshima, said that she was profoundly impressed by the fact that further honors had been done her husband on the occasion of Navy Day. She recalled that at this time last year her husband was on the Indian Ocean, watching for an opportunity to attack enemy positions.

Kotaro Takada, father of the late warrant Officer Kozo Takada, who lives in Fukui Prefecture, said that he was envious of his son who had died the sort of death after his heart. He recalled that the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and other leaders of the Imperial Navy bemoaned the death of his son. He spoke of another son who is at the front, and who is anxious to die as his brother died.

Tameichi Takemoto, father of the late Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Masami Takemoto in the town of Takehara in Hiroshima Prefecture, said that he doubted whether his son was justified in being honored when the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet died fighting the enemy on the first line.

Mrs. Ashibe, mother of the late Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Ashibe, who lives in the city of Wakayama, said that she and all other family members would be actuated by the spirit that impelled the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. She expressed the hope that in this way they would be able to know the way in which they could show themselves deserving the honor done to her son and his family.

Huge Enemy Bomber Downed Over Ichang; 6 on Board Killed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON THE HUNAN FRONT, May 26.—One of the two enemy four-engined bombers which appeared at a high altitude over Ichang at 11 a.m. yesterday was shot down by the Japanese anti-aircraft battery just before the enemy planes were about to take a bombing position. The other plane escaped. The wreckage of the plane shot down was found by the Japanese Forces in the mountains near Santsangssu, north of Tzuchinling, 35 kilometers southeast of Ichang. The six Americans on board the plane had met instant death in the crash.

Italian Scholars Honored

ROME.—A prize of 5,000 lire was given to the three best scholars of the Italian Institute for the Near and Far East for their successful study of the Japanese language. They are Colonel Guglielmo Scalise of the Italian General Staff, Captain Mario Vignieri of the War Invalid Association and Dr. Arnaldo Farnese.

Kansai Notes

To participate in wartime life, the organization of a relief squad made up of members of the local Indian community was decided on at a meeting of the Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League on Wednesday. It was also decided that as many members as possible should learn fire-fighting, water-pump operation and such like activities.

The Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League celebrated Imperial Navy Day at its meeting on Thursday at 11 a.m.

VICTORY IS OURS, DECLARES YANO

(Continued from Page 1)

personally moved to the aerial first lines and commanded the whole of the operations can be understood how actually intense are these aerial decisive battles and how important are these operations.

"The reason why the Japanese-American aerial decisive battle is being fought with such ferocity, and why it is being regarded as important as to see Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto moving out to the front lies in the fact that America, now finally recovered from the heavy defeats suffered in the early stages of the war, is seeking a decisive battle with us and has first moved out to gain necessary bases in the Pacific. The enemy plans to advance its bases gradually, expand its sphere of air control, and fight a decisive sea battle under its air control, and, if possible, to air raid Japan Proper.

"Already in the north, in the Aleutians area, an American force landed on Attu on May 12 under powerful warship and air protection and at the present our Forces, although small in number, are smashing back the enemy and carrying on furious fighting at close quarters.

"Preceding this, the American air forces bombings of that island began to become intense from this spring, from about March. During that month the total number of enemy planes raiding that island was 287, in April, 806, and in early May, immediately before the landing the number reached 559.

Cannot Relax Watchfulness

"The American landing on Attu proves that the real American will lies in a plan to advance upon Japan Proper from the north. We cannot relax our watchfulness for a moment.

"In South Pacific waters, the air fighting between the enemy and us continues to be tremendously furious. The number of enemy raids made upon us during March was 178 times with a total number of planes of 1,921. In April it was 192 times with 1,740 planes, and with the coming of May, during merely the early part of the month the enemy attacked us 59 times, with 598 planes.

"The American counter-offensive in this area, of course, has as its aim the retaking of our occupied areas, and at the same time the gradual advancing of its air bases. America plans also to accompany that with an increase in sea and land strength and to attack Japan Proper. There is truly not the slightest room for doubt in that. President Roosevelt has boasted, 'There are many roads leading to Tokyo,' thus trying to bolster the anti-Axis morale, and at the same time has been working hard to reinforce the advance bases on Guadalcanal and eastern New Guinea, and has been repeating persistently counter-attacks made by aircraft.

"Against this, the Imperial Navy, cooperating with the Army Units, is carrying out coordinated air, sea and land assaults, smashing the enemy's bases, constantly threatening to cut off the enemy's supply lines, and is steadily gaining results. Again, America with the plan to air raid Japan Proper from the Chinese mainland is always seeking a chance to do so. It is working feverishly to expand and set up completely its air force in China and at the same time is frantically hoping to retake Burma with the Anglo-American forces in India and thus to reopen the Burma Road. But the enemy's attempt to retake the transfusion route to Chungking ended in failure, the British forces being beaten terribly at the battle of Arakan by the Imperial Army. However, we must absolutely not let this make us slight the futile movements of the American air force in China or the plans of resistance of the Anglo-American Indian forces.

"Thus in the various decisive battlefields, the actual situation is that furious battles are going on with full Army-Navy cooperation centered around the solid maintenance of sea and air control and the necessary areas. And this maintenance of air control, sea control, and the required areas, is the important point which will decide the war. This decisive battle not only will decide victory in the Pacific war, but the future of the War of Greater East Asia, and further, that of the world war situation.

"Turning our eyes next to the war in Europe, we find that the German and Soviet forces are still waiting for the right time, that in Tunisia in North Africa the furious fighting of the German-Italian forces, although not too effective, allowed by the furious eight-months-long fighting the turning of all Europe into one huge fortress. We find that the fighting will of the German and Italian people has been intensified, that their determination to drive forward to gain their war objectives is stronger than ever before, and that their unity has been more greatly solidified.

"The reprisal air raids of the German and British air arms have recently again become intense, and the German Navy's war to destroy Anglo-American transportation continues to be a critical threat to America and Britain.

"Against such a war situation in East Asia and Europe, America is hastening the production of aircraft aiming at a total of 125,000 army and navy planes for this fiscal year, and is boasting that already the monthly production has reached 7,000 planes. Accompanying that it has carried out a general mobilization of all the students in the nation and is planning a leaping increase of flying men; planning and putting into effect the training of 30,000 flyers for the Navy air force alone.

"In the building of warships, the Third Vinson Plan and the Two-Ocean Navy Plan, both established in 1940, and the First, Second and Third Building Plans, established since the start of the current war, planning a total of 807 warships aggregating 3,390,000 tons, are being carried out with America's total strength. A considerable number of the ships have already been put into service and have appeared at the front. The situation in the building of bottoms is that America is hastening it building aiming at the completion of 10,000,000 tons this fiscal year.

"Why America thus is making its frantic efforts to increase its air forces, navy forces and shipping is because of its ambition to overawe Japan with its numerical superiority. The enemy from the air should be smashed in the air; the enemy from the sea should be crushed on the sea. Be assured that Japan too is increasing and strengthening its air forces, navy forces and shipping. New planes are sallying forth in succession; new battleships and other powerful warships add to the might of the Imperial Navy. As the enemy is increasing production, so does Japan.

"Our seniors conquered their privation and hardships for 10 years previous to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. That war was won by us, as a result of the concentration of our total power. Today we take this as a salutary example set by our seniors. Forward with a firm conviction of sure victory.

"Admiral Mineichi Koga, when he was appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, expressed his firm conviction saying, 'I shall achieve my great duty with sure killing of the enemy on searching him out and this I will do with the soul of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and many other souls of fallen warriors.' The fighting morale of the entire Fleet thus has been enlivened more than ever. Everyone of the Imperial Navy is deeply determined to meet the Imperial expectations smiting the foe under the command of the new Commander-in-Chief."

WHOLE NATION FETES NAVY DAY

(Continued From Page 1)

maneuvers in Hiroshima Bay were conducted by the students of the Naval Academy in Kure Naval Station. In Saseho the naval landing corps vanguarded by the Navy ensign paraded through the streets and then attended the memorial service for the war-dead in sincere reverence to those who had died for the glory of the country.

It goes without saying that not only the people connected with the Navy, but all the residents of those Naval Stations doubled their determination to carry out the current war to final victory, ardently following the spirit bequeathed by the two great commanders, Fleet-Admirals Heihachiro Togo and Isoroku Yamamoto.

The native inhabitants of the Southern Regions are not to be excluded from the joys of Navy Day, because over 61,000 flags of the Rising Sun are to be shortly sent out to the South. The dedication ceremony was held at the War and Navy Ministries respectively on Thursday. The project of presenting Japanese flags was launched sometime at the end of March, the making of which is being undertaken by the members of the neighborhood associations. Out of the total number of 61,000, 41,298 worth 128,894 yen was presented to the War Ministry and the remaining worth 60,000 yen to the Navy Ministry. On each flag, the name of the contributor is written down together with the message of the Mayor of Tokyo translated into various languages. It will not be long before those flags will proudly flutter under the tropical sun.

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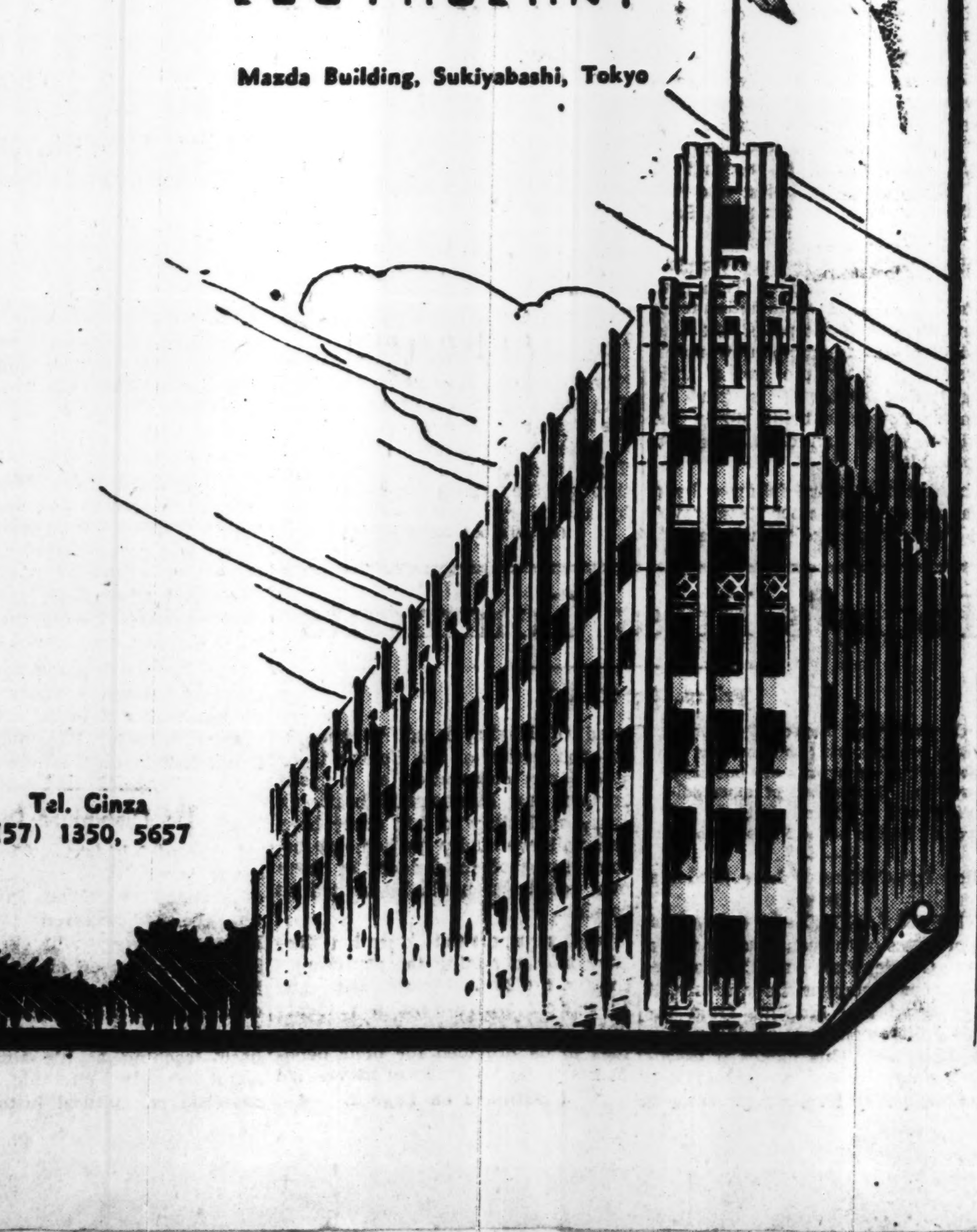

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PRINCIPAL AIMS OF JAPAN TO DEVELOP SPHERE TOLD

Nippon Will Promote Welfare of Inhabitants There And Strengthen Structure for Successful War Prosecution, Aoki Tells Foreign Press

An interview lasting for an hour and a half was given by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki to foreign correspondents in Tokyo at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs from 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and the highlights of the interview appeared in Thursday morning's issue of the Nippon Times.

Given below in full are the questions submitted by the various foreign correspondents and Minister Aoki's answers to them:

Answers to questions submitted by D.N.B.

Question—Would Your Excellency be good enough to inform us whether and to what extent the plans to secure self-sufficiency in the Southern Regions have been successfully realized? Are any one of the areas specializing in particular agricultural or industrial products? Is there already an exchange of such special goods between the different occupied areas or what plans are there with regard to such an exchange?

Answer—The purpose of the construction in the Southern Region is to promote the general standard of life in the Region. However, as Japan is now engaged in war, it is also necessary to establish a structure of self-sufficiency that can withstand the war however long it may last.

To Up Production

The principal effort in the various areas in the Region is being put forth in the production of goods necessary for the prosecution of the war, as well as of those necessary for the wartime life of the inhabitants in the various areas.

The various productive establishments which the enemy destroyed by his scorched-earth policy have already been completely restored to their pre-war condition through the strenuous efforts of the Japanese Forces to which the inhabitants extended their whole-hearted cooperation. Not a few of these establishments are putting out a greater volume of products than before the war.

As regards the question of self-supply of necessary goods in these areas, the former rulers, namely, Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, made it their primary object to pursue profits only, virtually ignoring the necessity of supplying the inhabitants with provisions and clothing in not a few areas. Through the efforts of the Japanese, the production of necessary goods such as rice has been earnestly encouraged through various measures, and the desired results are now being attained.

In connection with self-supply, the special conditions existing in each area are taken into consideration and measures for the development of each of these areas are being taken on the basis of an all-inclusive plan. As regards food supply, the purpose is to make it possible for each area to be self-supporting in wartime. However, in the process of increasing production such trade as the shipment of food from areas of surplus to areas of deficiency is gradually being put into effect.

Question—Since the currencies of the different areas in the Southern Region, such as Hongkong, Shonan and Djakarta, which formerly differed, have been bought to par with the Japanese Yen, are there any fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and commodities which impair the exchange of goods? If yes, are there any measures, planned or already in application, such as for instance the Special Yen, to overcome such obstacles?

Military Scrip Used

Answer—In such areas as Malai, Java and the Philippines, the former currencies as well as military scrips of equal value are being circulated. Although the military expenses are treated as of par value with the local currencies, in principle the interchange of capital is not permitted between the various areas and between the areas and Japan. There is nothing equivalent to the idea of exchange rates.

The trade between the various southern areas and Japan is being carried on according to a special system. For instance, when rubber is brought from Malai to Japan, the military administration authorities purchase such rubber at a price considered fair and reasonable on the spot and ship it to Japan where it is sold at a price considered fair and reasonable in Japan. The same procedure is followed when goods are sent from Japan to the Southern Areas.

This system obviates the necessity of exchange and, therefore, there can be no fluctuation of price hindering the smooth operation of trade by reason of changes in the value of currency.

Question—How has the question of labor developed? Was it, for instance, necessary to transfer laborers because of certain necessity, whereas some districts had to be relieved of a surplus of manpower?

Answer—The economic development for each area is planned by taking into consideration the volume of manpower in each area. Therefore, no difficult questions occur concerning manpower. Also the various areas of East Asia contain enormous manpower and the inhabitants in each are enthusiastic in cooperating with the Japanese.

Question—Could Your Excellency give us any idea at what stage are the preparations for the independence of Burma? Is it possible to give us an approximate date of the creation of independent Burma? Is anything already known about the political and economic structure of the new independent Burmese State?

Saw Dr. Ba Maw

Answer—When I visited Burma, it was immediately after Dr. Ba Maw, the Chief Administrator, returned from Japan. No sooner had Dr. Ba Maw returned to Burma than he began to proceed with the preparations for the independence of Burma with extraordinary enthusiasm. I hear that these preparations are steadily progressing. As to the political and economic structure of the new Burma, it is a question to be decided by the Burmese themselves.

Question—Press reports occasionally have stated that in the future Shonan should be the most important political, economic and cultural center of the Southern Regions. What are the plans with regard to this aim?

Answer—From the standpoint of its geographical situation, Shonan will unquestionably be one of the centers of the Southern Region.

The following are the questions submitted by the (Havas), and Mr. Aoki's answers to them:

Question—Can Your Excellency give us some impressions of your recent tour through Indo-China?

Answer—Although my southern trip was, as a whole, very brief and, accordingly my stay in French Indo-China was extremely short, yet I am very happy that I had the opportunity to hold frank exchanges of views and opinions with Governor-General Decoux and others and that a complete agreement of opinion was reached regarding the necessity of strengthening the special relations between Japan and French Indo-China.

Question—Will Your Excellency express your opinion about the way Franco-Japanese cooperation has been developing during the past two years up to the present time?

Answer—Previously when France was under the influence of British policy, French Indo-China was utilized by the British to bring pressure to bear upon Japan, as well as to serve as a base for aiding Chiang Kai-shek. At that time, Britain assumed to have endeavored to make France believe as if Japan entertained the ambition of encroaching upon French Indo-China.

However, by virtue of Japan's sincere policy of common defense and thanks to the wise and far-sighted policy pursued by French and French Indo-China authorities of cooperating with Japan, French Indo-China is the only one of many French colonies enjoying peace and security, free from the calamities of war.

The very fact that French Indo-China authorities and the people there have come to understand this point constitutes the basis for the development of mutually beneficial relations between Japan and French Indo-China.

Question—In what way does Your Excellency think that this cooperation can be further strengthened in the future?

Now All Cooperate

Asnwer—There were, until recently, a small element of Frenchmen in Indo-China who, still dreaming of those bygone days of Anglo-French cooperation and probably against the wishes of the Governor General, avoided cooperating with Japan and also restrained the Annamese people from becoming friendly with Japanese.

Japan expects, hereafter, that the people of French Indo-China, regardless of whether they are officials or not and whether they are French or native, will all cooperate with Japan with vigor and sincerity in political, economic and military fields.

At the same time, Japan is prepared to defend French Indo-China with her power and ability and to cooperate toward making French Indo-China self-supporting in wartime. So long as this cooperation continues, the future of French Indo-China can be guaranteed.

Question—Will Your Excellency comment on the recent retrocession of French concessions in China to the National Chinese Government in Nanking?

Answer—It is indeed a matter for mutual congratulation that the French Government, understanding the situation of Asia and the real intentions of Japan, have willingly retroceded the concessions, in concert with Japanese steps, in order to contribute toward the progress of China.

The following are the questions submitted by Transocean-Europa press and Minister Aoki's answers to them:

Question—Could Your Excellency give us your views about the prospect of further continued resistance by Chungking? Does Your Excellency think that this problem might be influenced by the attitude of the Chinese population in the Southern regions?

Answer—The Chungking regime is at present completely dependent upon the United States and Britain, continuing its resistance against Japan with whatever support it could manage to obtain from them. There seems to be considerable discontent in Chungking over the empty promises of the United States and Britain with regard to aid, but just as a drowning man clutches at a straw it is still crying for aid.

It is evident that the morale of the ruling elements as well as generals in Chungking has completely declined and the resisting power has also considerably diminished. The Chungking regime is severely suffering from economic difficulties.

There are several million Chinese living in the Southern Region. These Chinese have recognized the progress of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as of Japan's position of sure victory and invincibility, resulting in their further understanding of Japan's real intentions underlying the various measures taken by her.

Furthermore, with the further strengthening of the political power of the National Government at Nanking, along with the steady progress of the work of constructing a new China, they have come to recognize the meaninglessness as well as futility of Chungking's resistance against Japan, resulting in their drifting away from the ties which used to bind them with Chungking which is rapidly declining in its prestige and in their general support of the Nanking Government. What a telling blow this is to Chungking is self-evident.

Question—According to official Japanese statements, wholehearted and sincere cooperation of the population of the Philippines in the construction of a new East Asia is the prerequisite for the creation of an independent Philippines state. Could Your Excellency explain to us as to the extent to which this prerequisite has been fulfilled already by the change in attitude of the population of the Philippines?

All Offer Cooperation

Answer—Save for negligible remnants of American and Filipino people in general understand Japan's real intentions and are enthusiastically cooperating with us. This cooperation, I firmly believe, will become more and more vigorous hereafter.

The following are the questions submitted by Stefani and the answers to them by Mr. Aoki:

Question—Would Your Excellency explain the general process adopted by the Japanese authorities to smoothly change the economic structure of Malai, Java, Borneo and the Philippines from the one of export of materials to markets which, after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, have been closed, to the structure required by the needs of the war and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere? Would Your Excellency also tell us if some of the sugar and rubber plantations in Malai, Philippines and Java are already being changed into areas for the cultivation of rice and other agricultural products and if this process will be extended to other kinds of existing productions such as, for instance, coffee in the East Indies?

Would Your Excellency further tell us if the autarchy, which it has been stated several times is the economic goal of the Sphere, is planned as an autarchy for Malai, Java, Borneo and the Philippines or as a Co-Prosperity autarchy?

Answer—The development of the Southern Region has two aims. One is to enhance the general welfare of the inhabitants and the other is to augment and strengthen Japan's fighting power. As Japan is now at war and as the augmentation of her fighting strength and her final victory are essential to the enhancement of the well-being and development of the inhabitants, it is necessary to establish a structure of self-sufficiency capable of withstanding the war no matter how long this may continue.

With respect to the development of natural resources, there is no question whatever. As to the establishment of a self-sufficient economy in each of the areas such commodities as food and fibrous materials are rapidly being produced in ever-increasing quantity. The ultimate object of constructive undertakings in the areas in the south is to contribute to the realization of security and prosperity of all East Asia by securing a proper place for each country and people.

Since the immediate purpose of construction is the establishment of a system of economic self-sufficiency that can withstand a protracted war, it may be considered as a kind of autarchy. As much self-sufficiency as possible is desirable in each area in order to lighten the burden on wartime transportation.

However, the real East Asia for which we are striving does not envisage a closed door. The various areas of the Southern Region have hitherto been devoted principally to the export of raw materials to foreign markets whereby Britain, the United States and the Netherlands monopolized the profits.

It is necessary that these southern areas continue their supply of raw materials to the world market, but it is equally necessary that by such supply these areas should prosper in their own right and the welfare of their inhabitants be promoted. Therefore, with regard to such commodities as sugar and rubber which are at present over-produced, although the necessary measures are being taken to utilize them somehow, yet their production might unavoidably be restricted in some cases, for the time being.

However, we are endeavoring to maintain for the future the productive power of these areas with respect to these commodities. As I have said already, the rapid increase of production of food and fibrous materials is necessary at the present stage of the war.

However, vast areas in the Southern Region are still undeveloped, leaving ample room for the increased production of rice and other commodities without decreasing the production of agricultural products specialized in that area. The temporary restriction of production of such commodities as coffee due to the stoppage of export has resulted in some surplus of labor, but such surplus labor is steadily being absorbed for the increased production of food and fibrous materials. This adjustment is progressing smoothly without giving any rise to the problem of unemployment.

The following are Mr. Aoki's replies to questions submitted by Phuttrinan of the Chronicle.

Question—What interested Your Excellency the most in Thailand in wartime?

Stay Was Brief

Answer—Although my stay in Thailand was extremely brief, I could clearly and definitely observe the enthusiastic spirit with which the Government and people of Thailand are endeavoring in the successful prosecution of the war in close cooperation with Japan. I was profoundly moved by this.

Before I visited Thailand, I was not without the impression that a section of the Thai people could not clearly see through the Anglo-American pressure on Thailand because it was most artfully veiled under the guise of seeming good-will. Having actually visited Thailand and having actually seen that the leaders of Thailand fully understand that unless this war is carried out successfully in cooperation with Japan the independence and welfare of Thailand cannot be expected. I was greatly encouraged by this attitude of our Thai allies.

I felt a deep attachment to Thailand after finding her similarity with Japan in religion culture, etc.

Question.—What is Your Excellency's impressions of Thailand and Premier Phibun Songkhram?

Answer—I had previously known that Premier Phibun Songkhram is the object of respect and affection of the entire Thai nation. On my visit to that country I personally witnessed this and understood the reasons, therefore, by meeting him personally, I too could not but entertain a profound friendliness and respect for him for his character—tender at heart, but strong in will.

I was also moved, while I talked with him informally, to know how sincerely the Thai Premier is solicitous of the welfare of his people as well as the future well-being of Thailand. This is as it should be with the leader of any nation, but I believe that this is largely due to his personality.

What is a source of profound encouragement and gratification to me is the fact that Premier Phibun Songkhram is constantly at the forefront of his people, leading the armed forces of his country, and that the fundamental policy of Thailand coincides perfectly with Japan's desires and expectations with regard to the construction of the new Greater East Asia.

The following are put to Mr. Aoki and his answers to them:

Question by Ramiah—What would be the means by which the member states in the Co-Prosperity Sphere may voice their opinions regarding the affairs of the Co-Prosperity Sphere?

Two Types Exist

Answer.—There are two kinds of regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere: To one belong the independent countries and to the other, those areas that are under military administration. As official diplomatic relations exist between the independent countries and Japan, those countries can express their opinions and views concerning the Co-Prosperity Sphere through the established diplomatic channels.

With respect to the areas under military administration, the military authorities in charge in each area naturally are concerned with the general well-being of the people under their jurisdiction. And I believe there are many opportunities for those people to express their wishes to the government authorities and naturally the military authorities will take those wishes and the public's opinions into full consideration.

Question by Arbid Balk—As the change in the conditions of trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere has been so great, it is very difficult for us journalists to understand just how trade is actually carried on today. Can Your Excellency explain how trade is now carried on between, say, the Philippines and Hongkong?

Answer—As you have just stated, trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has greatly changed since the war. The trade of the Philippine Islands, which you mention, was devoted principally to exports to the United States. However, there is today no more of such trade, for the situation has changed entirely, and we are now striving to facilitate trade between Japan and the various areas in the Southern Region and between these areas and Japan.

Question by Balk—I understand that there is a barter agreement between the Philippines and Hongkong, and I should like to know who decides the prices, terms, etc. For instance, who charters the ships, private companies or the military administration?

Answer—With respect to exchanges between areas under military administration, the military authorities supervise all the details, but in other areas it is, of course, the individual firms and individual persons who conduct the transactions.

Question by Magnus—Can you tell us something about the Southern Development Bank with respect to the development of trade in the southern areas?

Answer—The Southern Development Bank is an organ to furnish funds for the development of each area in the Southern Region. The Bank is devoted, not to financing trade, but to financing developments in each area.

Question by Balk—Is a combination of the Central Reserve Bank notes and the Federal Reserve Bank notes to be expected?

Answer—That is a question to be decided by the National Government at Nanking.

Kazuo Aoki (extreme right), Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, answering questions posed by foreign correspondents at a group interview held at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Wednesday afternoon.

NEW CENTER FORMED BY RULE AID BODY

General Headquarters for East Asia Affairs Established Under Dr. Mizuno

In accordance with the decision reached by the Cabinet on May 18, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Wednesday announced the establishment of a General Headquarters for East Asiatic Affairs directly responsible to the President of the Association, at the same time abolishing the East Asia Bureau of the organization and the Dai Nippon East Asia League. Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, was appointed the first director-general of the Headquarters.

Under Director-General

The new central structure will constitute an extracameral organization of the Association and function under a director-general appointed by the President of the Association. The director-general will have under him an assistant director-general in charge of the routine affairs of the Headquarters. The Headquarters will be composed of a chamber of inquiry, a general affairs bureau, planning bureau, bureau of practice and training bureau. The general affairs bureau is to be made up of a general affairs department, publicity department and conference department; the planning bureau of a planning department and research department, the bureau of practice of a department of enterprise, guidance department and cultural department and the training bureau of an East Asia training gymnasium, training department and consultation department.

The activities of the Headquarters, according to the rules of the new organization, are: (1) thorough universalization of the doctrine of bringing about the rise of East Asia; (2) guidance, recommendation and training of overseas enterprisers; (3) guidance over the various Greater East Asia nationals residing in Japan; (4) regulation and contacting of the enterprises of the various East Asia development organizations; (5) contacting and cooperating with the various East Asia development organizations active in the Greater East Asia areas; (6) dissemination of information on overseas conditions and (7) collecting, investigating and studying of various reference material for the dissemination of information on overseas conditions.

Officers Appointed

Dr. Rentaro Mizuno was appointed Director-General of the General Headquarters for East Asiatic Affairs and Mitsuo Miyata assistant Director-General. Kazue Kuwashima also was made Director of the General Affairs Bureau of Planning and Vice-Admiral Susumu Fujita Director of the Bureau of Practice additionally holding the post of Director of the Training Bureau.

General Iwane Matsui, vice-president of the East Asia Development League, now defunct, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, of the same League and Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, also defunct, remain as advisers to the new General Headquarters.

Holy See Guided By Traditions of Old

(Continued From Page 4)

one does not merely dig into the realms of the Middle Ages but finds pearls of wisdom with which to know the new.

In the light of the fact that the phrase "The New Middle Ages" is often voiced, it surely is worthwhile to study the ideologies of the Vatican—the Vatican which concretely exemplifies the new Middle Ages. In shouldering the task of building a Greater East Asia, realization that that research cannot be neglected must come in the light of the fact that religious and cultural policies form an integral part of our national policy.

Sausage Made of Fish

BUDAPEST. — Smoked sausage made of fish appeared in the market here. It is claimed that it can remain fresh a long time. Another kind of sausage, made of rabbit meat, will also shortly appear in the market, it is announced.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943

No Closed Door

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere does not mean a "closed door". Such was the assurance given to foreign correspondents by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in the course of an interview a couple of days ago.

This assurance should go far to help clarify the nature of the economic structure which Japan is establishing with the cooperation of all the countries in this part of the world. The statement, for all its baldness and terseness, is pregnant with widely-ramifying implications.

It is true, declared Minister Aoki, that the exigencies of the military situation, which call for the lightening of the burden on wartime transportation, render it desirable to foster the immediate establishment in the South of a system of self-sufficiency capable of withstanding a protracted war. But, he reiterated, the real East Asia which Japan is striving for does not envisage a "closed door."

This means that in planning the economic future of East Asia, Japan is not committed to any narrow doctrinaire preconception of regional autarchy. To be sure, even after the temporary demands of wartime have been met, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will continue to be largely a self-sufficing autarchic unity. But that will be so because a world arranged on a basis of closely-knit cooperative regional units, as conceived by the progressive Powers of the world like Japan, Germany, Italy, and their associates, is infinitely more rational and scientific and hence more universally profitable than the world-wide economic anarchy which used to prevail under the sponsorship of reactionary predatory Powers like the United States and Britain. There can and should be nothing in such a Co-Prosperity Sphere which would preclude mutually profitable economic relations with countries outside the Sphere and with other autarchic spheres.

This means that the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for all its self-sufficiency, will not be exclusive. For all its independence, it will never be a hermit group living within a wall of self-imposed restrictions. Self-sufficiency will mean only the opportunity to develop its indigenous powers to the utmost of their potentialities. When that has been attained, there will be nothing to prevent the sharing of its fruits with others for mutual advantage.

It does mean, however, that there will be no open door for the unrestrained exploitation of East Asia by imperialistic Powers from afar. There will be no one-way draining off of the riches of this part of the world. But for economic activities which will recognize the pre-eminent right of the nations of this region to develop themselves cooperatively for their own most abundant welfare, there will be no closed door regardless of where these enterprises may originate and regardless of who else may also share in the profits. Under a Co-Prosperity Sphere economy, for the first time there will be an open door for foreign trade and international and inter-regional economic cooperation on truly reciprocal terms.

Indecision at Washington

Indecision marks the current Washington talks between British Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt as to the next phase of the war following the North African campaign. This was indicated when Churchill within a course of less than a week made two statements hedging both sides of the question.

Speaking before a joint session of Congress last week, he first made an outright plea for adherence to the "Europe First" strategy which had been adopted at the Casablanca parley last January. Then at the White House press conference last Tuesday afternoon, he seemed to stress an all-out offensive in the Pacific, although how sincere he was is very much open to question. At any rate, this apparent contradiction is a clear manifestation of the British and American leaders to reach an agreement, although they have been deliberating since May 11.

Invited to President Roosevelt's press conference at the White House, Churchill told two hundred American and foreign correspondents that he was very anxious to increase the intensity of the war against Japan. The war against Japan, he said, must be prosecuted vigorously within the shortest time possible. These assertions, with their implication, are significant because they seem to be in direct contrast to his statement of last week before Congress, when in pleading for the rescue of his country, he declared that a defeat of Japan would not mean the defeat of Germany but that a defeat of Germany would mean the ruin of Japan.

There is no question but that the crafty Prime Minister seized the opportunity of the press conference to mollify Senator Albert V. Chandler and other Americans, advocates of a "Pacific First" strategy, against whom he argued in his address before Congress.

Churchill emphasized that he had brought with him to the Washington consultations Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander of the British Eastern Fleet based at Ceylon, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, air officer commanding in India, to confer with American officers, especially Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the United States air force in China, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the American forces in India and China, on plans for the prosecution of the war against Japan. Obviously the impression Churchill desired to convey to the newspapermen was that one of the main purposes of his talks with Roosevelt was to discuss the intensification of the war against Japan.

It is difficult to see how the American advocates of an all-out offensive against Japan can be heartened by Churchill's expression of his hopes, however, because he qualified it with an explanation of the difficulties confronting the war in East Asia—difficulties such as the vast distances across the sea and the character of the means of communications. And there is no doubt he is still feeling the sting of the blow he received from the annihilation by the Japanese Army of the British Indian forces which recently attempted a campaign for the reconquest of Burma via the Arakan area.

Churchill also said he favored the carrying out of an air war against Japan, expressing the belief that air power would be decisive. This utterance might have been prompted to please Chungking and Senator Chandler, but it is clear that the Prime Minister at heart had no faith in it. For he knows that the only way to establish good air bases in China to bomb Japan Proper would be for the anti-Axis Powers to retake Burma—which is impossible in the face of the invincible positions established by the Japanese Forces.

The fact that Churchill finds it necessary to mollify certain American leaders by saying things which he obviously does not fully believe himself, shows how far from agreement the British and American leaders still find themselves.

Indecision at the Washington talks was also indicated by President Roosevelt at the same press conference when he cautioned his auditors that the conferences were not yet over. And Churchill added that there was still a lot of ground to be covered. Certainly, there must be a lot of ground to be covered when Churchill and Roosevelt are quite aware they have been making too much of the North African situation and know that an invasion of the European continent together with an all-out offensive against Japan are beyond the possibility of success.

A Year Ago Today

May 28, 1942

Concluding their wholesale mopping-up campaigns in the city of Lanchi, in the west-central part of Chekiang Province, last night, Japanese Army Forces completely occupied the city today and are now in hot pursuit of enemy remnants retreating into the mountain district to the east of the city.

* * *

General Sir Howard Alexander, commander-in-chief of the British army in Burma, announced today the complete evacuation of British forces from Burma, adding that the Burma operation was a continuation of extremely difficult battles that often found the British facing serious crises, as they were unable to obtain sufficient aid from the air force.

* * *

Unless and until the Japanese superiority is overcome, the anti-Axis forces will continue to suffer losses and still heavier losses, an Australian paper pointed out today, adding that the Japanese airmen consistently harassing the anti-Axis fliers have steel nerves and that they are concentrating some of the finest and most formidable aircraft in the world.

* * *

Reiterating Argentine neutrality, Acting President Ramon S. Castillo, in his opening speech in Parliament today, declared that Argentina is maintaining strict neutrality despite the fact that it has been placed in an extremely difficult position since the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States and the subsequent declaration of war by Germany and Italy against the United States.

CONDUCT OF HOLY SEE GUIDED BY REVERED TRADITIONS OF OLD

Vatican Is Central Organ With Ultimate Jurisdiction Over 350,000,000 Worshippers Throughout World

By YOSHIO KOBAYASHI
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

Japan's relations with the Holy See did not begin just recently, but date back more than 400 years to the time when three envoys were sent from Kyushu to Europe.

Relations with the Vatican were once more resumed recently. Since the advent of the first World War which saw the islands of the South Pacific come under the mandate of Japan, informal relations with the Holy See were inaugurated in connection with the guidance of the inhabitant's life, the majority of whom were Catholics. However, the name of the Vatican came to the special attention of the people of our country since the outbreak of the China affair, more precisely, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Although it is impossible to relate particulars here regarding the propagation of Catholicism in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is a well-known fact that within this sphere there are 12,000,000 Catholic adherents in the Philippines to begin with, 3,500,000 in China and 2,000,000 in French Indo-China, in addition to those in the East Indies and in the various islands of the Pacific.

Thus, with approximately 19,000,000 Catholic worshippers within this sphere, a reformation in the understanding of the influence of the Catholic Church throughout the world took place, spurred under the need of guiding the countless Catholic worshippers in regard to the cultural and religious policy of Greater East Asia.

Occupies Central Position

One of the direct causes, therefore, of the Japanese intelligentsia class focussing their attention on the Vatican lay in the question of missionary work among these Catholics. But another reason for that heightened attention centered on the fact that the Vatican at the present time has come to occupy a central position in world diplomacy.

Since the first World War, the various world Powers have increasingly dispatched ambassadors and ministers to the Vatican. Simultaneously, approximately 20 Concordats were consummated between these Powers and the Holy See regarding the various problems arising in the important question of the proper guidance of Catholic adherents within their countries. It is even said that a new Concordat era has been ushered in.

This new trend extols the recent increased importance of the Vatican in the international political world. In parallel with this fact, apostolic delegates of the Holy See were dispatched to various countries and in maintaining relations with Rome the Vatican unexpectedly came to be a "barometer" of the world international situation. The prompt decision to dispatch a Japanese Minister to the Vatican last year can be said to have arisen in view of this fact.

It is in this way that the masses in Japan recently came to know about the Vatican; thus, it is not strange that in our country such phrases as "the riddle of the Vatican" and the "strangeness of the Vatican" are often heard. In fact, even in the Christian countries of Europe the Vatican is thought of to be an enigma, a puzzle that is strange. Even to this day books introduced by the Vatican into these various European countries bear such titles as "The Unknown Vatican" or "The Strange Power of the Holy See."

What is it, then, that is strange or mysterious about the Vatican? It is not strange because it is not understood, but because the Vatican is an indecipherable puzzle whether or not one has a knowledge of its structure and its organization.

Is Newest Country

As is well known, the Vatican (formally called Stato della Citta del Vaticano) is the newest country in the world. It was born as a result of the Treaty consummated between the Holy See and Premier Mussolini in February of 1929—a treaty that settled the problem of the Holy See and its territory which was a long outstanding question since 1870.

However, before its rejuvenation as the Vatican the Holy See was in existence for over 1,500 years, ranking as one of the oldest countries in the world. With about 700 inhabitants living in a territory measuring only 44 square kilometers, it is, from this standpoint, the smallest nation in the world. It takes but a matter of an hour or so to walk around its domain.

But, this small country which maintains its independence is the central organ having ultimate jurisdiction in the guidance of 350,000,000 worshippers throughout the entire world. And as a religious, moral and spiritual power which has no equal, its influence is wide and profound.

Such a paradox constitutes one reason why the Vatican is often called an enigma.

Then again the internal characteristics of this little nation is one that is full of wonders for the outsider. The Vatican is a nation without any jail, a nation without any restaurant, a country in which the outsider cannot even buy a handkerchief. The world's best fire fighting equipment, the beauty of its gardens, the completeness of its wireless and telephone facilities are there besides the radio constructed by Marconi, the works of Michael Angelo and other treasures of the world kept in the Vatican Museum and library.

Denied Rumors

In 1935 when the world's papers declared that it was inevitable that the Vatican construct aerial defenses, air-raid shelters and refugee quarters, the Vatican's official organ immediately denied such rumors. Pope Pius XI, who was the Pope at the time, seemed to take the stand that it was impossible to believe that a civilized nation would ever bomb such priceless world treasures which were being preserved at the Vatican.

In the midst of a world concentrating on modern armaments, the Vatican perseveres in respecting traditions dating back to the Middle Ages. In the very staunch rigidity of its traditions, which does not easily lean toward modernity, lies the poetry of the Vatican, its strangeness and its secret of being hoary with age yet never losing its perennial youthfulness.

Its basis is a firm spirit of preservation. In inspecting the composition of the various organs of the Holy See one finds that each has its historical origin, remaining ever aloof from the principles of modern division of labor. The very names of the various posts in the Vatican hierarchy have no resemblance to present day organizations and remain as they were of yore. Their existing duties cannot be discerned from the type of name given to the position for the name oftentimes is but nominal.

Modern rationality seems to have no ingress into the Vatican where ancient traditions are respected and modernity avoided in its silent endeavors to achieve its aims. Loud propaganda and meaningless display are strictly avoided in persevering its heaven-ordained mission of guiding the churches throughout the world. The only modern facilities within the Vatican are but the telephone and the typewriter. Moreover, with only 50 persons handling its business affairs, it is a source of wonder that such a staff can guide the churches in areas where missionary activities are being carried on.

Is Forerunner of Modern Age

This astounding efficiency is not a product born of modern rationality or from superiority of its equipment. Although its method is one that abhors modernity, the Vatican is in fact the forerunner of the modern age. Herein lies the power of the Vatican.

This country is under the absolute sovereignty of the Pope, so much so that there is no phase in its manifold activities that does not reflect the influence of the Pope's authority. Being under his absolute sway democracy which swept across the world has not made inroads into this little nation to this very day. When democracy was in the ascendancy and this nation seemed to be left behind the times, its national character was at times held in doubt.

Looking for the vantage point of today, however, it is far from being backward. Rather it had early pointed out the new era that was dawning. During the reign of Pope Leo XIII, when modern capitalism was just coming to the notice of the people, its defects were bared early by the Holy See. Moreover, it considered Socialism, which was deemed as a counter-measure to capitalism, as a peril in itself. The dissertation on Corporatism, which the former Pope Pius XI had advanced, is even today being realized politically by Premier Salazar of Portugal and is meriting the attention of the world.

A rudder in the broad current of history, the Holy See goes beyond the limitation of time and derives its motive force from the wells of perennial truth. Although outside the pale of any individual era of history, yet it can be the forerunner of the times because of that very fact.

Glancing through the history of religion, one finds that the Holy See was subjected to attacks of persecution and laid open from within by the weakness of man, yet despite that struggle it has continued its existence across 2,000 years. The Holy See has even developed to become a mighty force in the world. In that significance lies one of the reasons for its strangeness.

While conquering its enemies within and without the Church, moreover, it has exhibited its quality of resilience in not losing its perennial youthfulness. And in that struggle against adversity Rome has been the last bulwark of defense, the axis of its very being. Both the strength and the mystery of the Holy See lie in the fact that ultimate reliance is placed on a heaven-ordained faith and on the world of experience which it has gained in the 2,000 years of its existence.

The basis of the power that moves the current of the world centers in Rome and in the supernatural strength derived in the promise of divine providence which the first Pope and the martyr of the Holy See is said to have received. The faith in the ultimate victory of truth despite the appearance of defeat in the eyes of mankind, the composure and quietness that pervades the action and composition of the Vatican, which counts the years not with decades but with eras of time, wells from such depths.

That the Middle Ages, which have been buried under the cognomen of the Dark Ages, is a storehouse of undiscovered ideas and institutions has only recently come to the attention of the intellectual classes. It can be said that the Vatican is the center of institutions that have strongly preserved the thoughts and systems of the Middle Ages. In pursuing studies about the Vatican,

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

British in South Seas

To the Editor:

Much has been written of the blood-curdling atrocities of the British in Asia but scarcely a word of the heinous misdeeds of Albion in the islands in the South Seas.

They all began with the missionaries. The conversion of the Samoans to Christianity brought in its wake violent warfare in the eastern part of the Samoa Islands in the name of the Gospel. In Tahiti there were numerous massacres. At Tonga, Captain Croker of the H.M.S. Favourite, holding a Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, led a crusade against the islanders, instigated by the missionaries. This was the sort of thing that the British taxpayers were paying for in the 19th century.

Similar episodes had taken place all over the Pacific. A curious result of the terrible bigotry in Tonga was the exodus of large numbers of Tonga Island natives to other archipelagoes in the Pacific (W. J. Pritchard, "Polynesian Reminiscences"). The fear of the missionaries penetrated the most remote places. In the wild New Hebrides, the natives warily looked upon the missionaries as "the bringer of disease," even before missionaries set foot on their islands (G. Turner, "Samoa, A Hundred Years Ago and Long Before").

J. Williams, in his book "A Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands," tells us that the missionaries who had landed for the first time in Samoa did so despite the fact there was influenza aboard the ship. They brought their patients into the houses of the natives who had never seen or heard of this disease. This incident was already known to the inhabitants in New Hebrides so that when Williams came to their island he was killed. His successor also met the same fate. In retaliation, the British sent a British warship with a missionary aboard to bombard the defenseless natives. G. A. Lundie in "Missionary Life in Samoa" also cites instances where natives in other remote islands loathed the British as the "bringer of disease."

In Tahiti, the missionaries arbitrarily forbade the drinking of "kava" by the natives. Kava is incidentally a tropic beverage concocted by mixing a dried root of a certain plant with water—a harmless national drink of the Polynesians. Hearing that some natives had violated this taboo, the missionaries on one occasion rushed out of their comfortable mission house when a hurricane was raging, tore down the hut of the offending natives who had dared to sip kava and drove them into the forest. They then forbade all other natives under pain of punishment to allow the offenders either food or refuge. For two or three days, the poor offenders were left to starve and to be lashed in the savage storm but at length, as a special act of grace, the missionaries permitted the poor wretches to take refuge in some miserable outbuilding belonging to the mission. The only crime of these people had been to drink kava in their own hut.

Again in the island of Samoa, the British missionaries disallowed smoking among the people. Walpole tells us of a powerful chieftain, all fears and trembling, smoking aboard a British warship and begging the officers not to inform the missionaries of his surreptitious act.

Apparently the missionary ideal and endeavor was to reduce the whole population to a state of complete and abject dependence and servility and then to bleed them white—morally, spiritually, physically and financially, bringing them finally to complete pauperization. Thus was the way prepared for the infiltration of British imperialism.

W. J. VAN DIENST

May 26.

TWENTIETH CENTURY NAVALISM LED TO CURRENT GLOBAL CLASH

U.S. Aggressiveness Set in Motion Vicious Circle Of World Armament and Counter-Armament

By THOMAS BATY
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part IV

(Continued From Wednesday

But what was the spiritual occasion of all this nervousness, and all this competitive menace? Germany was navally crippled: France was navally inert: the Soviet Union was sealed up in the Black Sea and the Baltic: Britain was dissolving her colonies into independent "dominions," and plainly seeking no wider responsibilities, and she was undertaking little new construction. The explanation lies in the emergence of America as a great naval Power, and in the arrogance of her ambitions in the western Pacific.

On this crucial point, the tiny spiritual pivot on which the whole history of twentieth century navalism turns, the American authors of Toward a New Order of Sea Power, prefer to find the explanation in "Japanese ambitions." It is a curious illustration of the power of prejudice over the human mind, even in cases when it is particularly anxious to avoid it, that in dealing with this kernel of the situation our authors abandon all attempt at adducing evidence. Almost every page of their book abounds with foot-notes punctually verifying the source of each statement, however trivial. But when it comes to stigmatizing "Japanese ambitions," assumption takes the place of proof.

On page ninety-eight the authors speak of a "Japanese program of expansion, and its conflict with (American) interests and policies," as being evinced in 1920-1922. What "policy of expansion" had been adopted by Japan in 1920, or 1922 either? That was the time of the "cafe civilization," when to all appearance Japan was heading for parliamentary government, "democratic" control, universal suffrage, a labor party and Westernization generally.

Distrusted Movement

No doubt, there were those who profoundly distrusted this movement as likely to lead to disaster. But the political machine was not in their hands. The Cabinets of the day had no "program of expansion," nor any idea of conflict with American interests and policies. They accepted even the provocative exclusion of Japanese from immigration to the United States. It is a grave error to see in the developments of today the program of twenty-three years ago. Many who see the necessity of Asian solidarity now were never thinking of it then. It was only the cherished dream of prophetic souls.

MM. Sprout do not try to prove that "expansion" was then a "Japanese program," or that Japan desired a conflict with American interests and policies. The fact is, they cannot prove it. They are substituting conjectures for facts. And there is no foot-note for conjectures! The inconsistency of our authors is demonstrated by the fact that in the same breath with the imputation of "programs of expansion," "conflicts with American interests" and "Japanese aggression in Asia" (pp. 126-128, 132), they find (p. 127) that "all but a small minority of Japanese statesmen" were responsive to the idea of limiting armaments.

It is this uncritical acceptance of imputations and rumors that embitters and entangles the relations of empires. The once-famous "Shantung question" did untold damage to the intercourse of Japan with the West, because of the uncritical assumption that Japan had seized the whole of that great Chinese province—whereas in reality she had only taken over a leased railway line and port. The legend of "Japanese aggression in Asia" was not even born in 1920 or 1922. And our authors themselves admit that Baron Kato did not, as a member of the Washington Conference, display the "narrow professionalism" which they impute to Japanese naval authorities generally.

Asia Asserts Self

It was not until the aggressive self-importance of the Western nations insisted on seeing in China, not (as was the fact) "a congeries of warring militarists," but a coherent nation, and on supporting this self styled "China" in their own interests against Japan, that the irresistible movement for the assertion of Asian independence against the interference of conceited plutocracy and pedantry suddenly gathered strength and burst out some twelve years ago in a glowing flame—not of "aggression," nor of conflict with true American interests, but very certainly of white-hot conflict with overbearing and irrational American policy.

As to American aggressiveness, MM. Sprout are honestly outspoken. "The Wilson administration," they aver, "had been ever since the war of 1914 driving ahead on a course which progressively embittered American political relations with Japan," and "by the end of 1919 there was a perceptible tendency to shape American naval plans toward the possibility of an early war in the western Pacific" (Op. cit., pp. 90, 94), by building great cruisers, and by concentrating naval force in that ocean.

Daniels, Navy Minister, speaking officially for the Government, declared at the end of 1918 that if the Peace Conference did not adopt a League which should put a stop to naval competition, the United States must "bend their energies to the task" of creating "incomparably the biggest navy in the world." House said that the United States had greater resources than Great Britain, and if challenged could guild a navy greater than hers. (Such a program would be popular in America). And again in May, 1919, Daniels reiterated his favorite remark that unless there was a League of Nations, America must have "incomparably the strongest navy in the world," while President Wilson himself foresaw in that case "an irresistible navy" for the United States

And the Ministry put forward, through the Navy Board, what MM. Sprout call "a prospectus of world domination." It had in view particularly "Powers in a position to challenge" the expanding commerce of the United States. As our authors say, "this unmistakably cast both Great Britain and Japan in the role of. . . rivals, if not of potential enemies." And Admiral Badger rubbed it in by asking Congress for "the largest navy in the world." For the third time, Daniels comforted his soul by ingeminating the word "incomparable."

Meanwhile the Government at Washington "strove with growing intensity of purpose to drive a wedge into the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," and MM. Sprout note the "increasingly hostile tone of American public opinion against Japan." In 1920, a separate battle fleet was for the first time established in the Pacific. When Harding succeeded Wilson as President, it was still authoritatively stated that the new President favored building "the most powerful navy in the world." Moreover, it was definitely announced by his Government that "the United States had nothing to fear from the Atlantic side," but had "certain definite interests"—(and obviously something to fear!)—in the Pacific, where "an imposing fleet would immeasurably enhance the prestige of America." An assumption that "trembled beneath the surface of deliberately vague official statements," say our authors, "was that the American people were headed toward an armed conflict with Japan."

Dissolved Alliance

Although the people and Congress were hard to stampede, and a counter-movement under Borah secured the rejection of the Navy General Board's extreme demands, yet the Washington Conference (1921-22) dissolved the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, placed the United States on her desired pinnacle of equality with anybody, and put her rulers in a position to pursue their ambitious purposes. What American ambitions were, and why Wilson and Harding alike "drove ahead on a course which embittered relations with Japan," can easily be gathered from the conduct of the United States in the past.

Everywhere those selfish business interests which have such a fatal influence on American politics have desired to secure the prevalence of the familiar American conditions in order to facilitate and further American trade. In Hawaii, Texas, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua, even in Turkey and the Levant, the story is the same: penetration at all costs, in complete disregard of local sentiment. It was the other day that Greece was ordered to surrender Mr. Insull, though no extradition treaty permitted it.

American policy has always been directed to exploiting the world by the subtle device of insisting that American persons, property and capital shall always be treated in foreign countries according to American ideas. A very recent instance of that policy is to be found in Mexico, where the United States denied the right of Mexico to organize its own oil supplies and to introduce a new social system—and again and again she has insisted at the bayonet's point that other nation's territories shall be kept safe for American business.

Can it be doubted that the motive behind her naval expansion was to enforce American "democratic" opinions everywhere—and to secure a leading share in the future exploitation of China? Why America could not be content at home is inexplicable otherwise. American grasping desires to manage the entire world set in motion that vicious circle of armament and counter-armament which could not but lead to catastrophe. There was no Japanese "program of expansion:" there was only an American program of stopping Japan's imaginary expansion by interfering with the normal progress of events in East Asia.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

To will and not to do when there is opportunity, is in reality not to will; and to love what is good and not to do it, when it is possible, is in reality not to love it.—Swedenborg.

Down With the Enemy!
Fight for a World of
Universal Brotherhood

Nippon Times
Evening

A New Order Will Rise
On the Ruins of Washington and London

No. 15,865 TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

His Majesty Receives Condolences of Hitler On Yamamoto's Loss

Domei

BERLIN, May 27.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today, that on the occasion of Japan's Navy Day, Chancellor Adolf Hitler dispatched a personal telegram of condolence to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the recent loss of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. The message read:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

I have been deeply moved by the news of the heroic death of your Naval Commander-in-Chief, Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. In high appreciation of the great contribution the late Fleet-Admiral has made to the joint war efforts of the Axis forces, I hereby have the great honor of presenting the Order of the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Adolf Hitler"

In News Spotlight

His Burning Warship Was Sinking But Yanagimoto Stayed at Post

Late Rear-Admiral Orders Crew to Leave Doomed Ship After Enemy Air Attack—Then Composedly Meets Heroic Death

The announcement regarding the conferment of posthumous honors on the valiant heroes of the sea, the late Rear-Admiral Ryusaku Yanagimoto, the members of the Second Special Attack Flotilla and others, on the occasion of the 38th Navy Day yesterday has quickened still further the pulse of the Japanese people, already roused to avenge the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

With the conferment of special honors, details surrounding the death of Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto were made public for the first time. The valorous commander had shared gladly and unflinchingly the fate of his sinking ship. Here again is vividly exemplified the glorious tradition of the Imperial Navy.

At the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto in command of a warship, participated in the Battle of Hawaii, the Battle of Wake Island, the naval operations in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and numerous other naval encounters.

Then, in a subsequent battle, Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto's ship roared into action and inflicted devastating damages upon the enemy. Later, however, Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto's ship was attacked by enemy torpedo planes and bombers. The warship, however, deftly avoided the deadly missiles. Several enemy planes were shot down by the anti-aircraft guns aboard the warship and the guns of the Japanese fighter planes.

Later, some more enemy dive-bombers joined in the attack. They swooped down on the warship and several bombs exploded on the ship's deck. Flames spurted forth and enveloped the ship, whose speed had gradually dropped. Finally the warship came to a standstill. Nevertheless, three machine guns on the deck continued to splatter the enemy bombers with a hail of bullets, but they, too, became silent as flames spread and shooting was no longer possible.

Meanwhile, the shells stored in the ship burst with terrific detonations one after another. Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto, wounded by an enemy shot, still stood his ground on the ship's bridge giving commands for fighting the fire and other emergency measures.

Finally, orders were tersely issued for the crew to leave the ship. Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto still stood at his post on the bridge. A subordinate, well aware of his commander's intentions, urged Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto to leave the ship with him. The Rear-Admiral's laconic answer was, "I leave you to take care of future plans."

Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto remained immovable. The hot flames curdled and swirled nearer, licking and enveloping the bridge with ravenous velocity. Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto's eyes were transfixed on the forms of his subordinates grappling with the waves.

Two of the ship's crew, garbed in fireproof clothes, sought to reach their Commander on the bridge. However, just as they reached the entrance, a heavy, impenetrable curtain of choking smoke and maddening flames closed over the bridge, but not before they had caught a fleeting glance of the heroic and god-like figure of Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto, standing composedly by the ship's compass.

Press Comments

Friday, May 28
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Trend of Pacific War
MAINICHI—Roosevelt's Defeat; Britain's Dilemma

Trend of Pacific War

YOMIURI-HOCHI—In a year and a half that the War of Greater East Asia has been fought, the Imperial Navy has sunk or damaged 505 enemy warships, sunk or damaged 184 merchant ship, captured 503 and shot down or wrecked on the ground 1,826 planes—truly unprecedented results in the annals of war. The United States has lost 80 per cent of its battleships, more than 90 per cent of its aircraft carriers and about the same in cruisers and other warships. Thus America has lost the bulk of the battleships and aircraft carriers that constitute the mainstay of its fighting strength. In spite of the terrific blow, the United States is counting on its abundant resources and vast productive capacity to rebuild its battle array, which had nearly collapsed, and is planning to develop a large-scale counter-offensive thoughout the Pacific.

In his January message, Roosevelt declared that this was the year for a counter-offensive on Japan and the roads to Tokyo were many. To Chungking and Australia he sent words of comfort saying that the United States was preparing to launch an attack on Japan. Subjected to bitter criticisms since the Hawaii debacle on account of the successive defeats suffered on all fronts and his prestige falling to the ground, Roosevelt must broadcast such bravado in order to appease public opinion whether he has any hopes of success or not. To Chungking and Australia, nearly at the threshold of death, he has had to show more positive zeal.

Whether the two-week conference at Washington resulted in Roosevelt and Churchill agreeing or not to a Europe-first policy or to a Pacific-Europe parallel policy, the very nature of the war makes it necessary that the United States should concentrate on the Pacific. A recent Gallup poll shows that 80 per cent or more is in favor of a strengthened counter-offensive on Japan. Roosevelt has had his henchman in Congress, Senator Albert Chandler, of Kentucky, bring up a resolution for attacking Japan. Thus, important as the United States regards cooperation with Britain, its fighting spirit must now be considered to have been thoroughly aroused and is blazing in the Pacific.

Churchill, in the American Congress, advocated a short war and warned against a prolonged war. But was it not the guiding policy of the Anglo-American camp to prolong the war until the great offensive they planned for 1944 or 1945? Now they have suddenly thrown that policy overboard and adopted a policy of quick decision.

Those who control the tropics control the world. Japan has now secured the vast resources of the South which Britain and the United States had so jealously guarded. By

(Continued on Page 3)

STALIN DELIVERS REPLY TO ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY; CONTENTS KEPT SECRET

Washington Issues Brief Statement on Future War Plans

Domei

MOSCOW, May 27.—Joseph Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, is expected to leave here immediately for Washington with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's reply to Roosevelt's personal message.

Stalin's reply to Roosevelt, which is written in Russian, is said to have been handed to Davies by the Soviet Chief Executive on Wednesday night in the presence of Foreign Commissar Molotov. However, since the letter was sealed, the contents of the reply are totally unknown.

On Thursday, prior to his departure, Davies met British-American correspondents, but he simply expressed his gratitude for the Soviet Government's hearty reception and repeated his optimistic views on the future of Anglo-American-Soviet relations, thus strictly refraining from touching on the contents of the conference or on Stalin's reply.

Terse Statement Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—A very simple statement was issued today on the results of the conference held by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill at Washington.

Stephen Early, the President's secretary met newspapermen today and issued a statement which was as follows:

"Perfect accord of views was reached respecting future strategy on all the fronts, as a result of the Washington conference."

It was originally expected that a joint statement would be issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, but the plan was changed suddenly today, and the short statement was issued in the name of Stephen Early.

"This is all there is for you. The original plan was changed," he said in issuing his statement to newspapermen.

Seen as Bluff

Mainichi

LISBON, May 27.—President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill are as usual bluffing Japan as well as other Axis nations, but embarrassment is apparently discernible in their tall talks.

A Washington dispatch available here indicates that with the virtual termination of the Washington Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill held a joint interview with newspapermen at the White House on Tuesday when the American President declared: "I can say that a large-scale offensive program of the Anti-Axis side was fixed at the Washington Conference. The Anti-Axis Powers may do well to depend on their weapons alone; they cannot expect internal disruption of the Axis Powers."

Then Churchill, emphasizing that the Anti-Axis side is now contemplating simultaneous operations in East Asia and Europe, bragged: "Our strategy is still based on the unconditional surrender of the Axis

(Continued on Page 2)

Australia's Budget Given

Domei

LISBON, May 27.—The Australian Treasury announced today that the war budget approved by the Australian Parliament amounted to 1,084,000,000 pounds sterling, according to reports from Canberra.

Of the total war budget, 450,000,000 pounds will be obtained by floating bonds, 350,000,000 pounds by tax revenue, and the remaining 284,000,000 pounds by short-term loans, it was further explained.

May Move to Moscow

Domei

BERLIN, May 27.—The Jugoslavian refugee government at London is reported to have asked the Soviet Government for permission to move its headquarters to Moscow.

In this connection, German political observers opine that the moving of the Jugoslavian refugee government to the Soviet Union may be a prelude for the formation of the "Fourth Internationale" at Moscow.

Chittagong Airfield Smashed by Japanese

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 27.—The Chittagong Airfield was completely destroyed in the raid by Japanese Air Forces on May 22, the Anti-Axis Headquarters in India announced today in its communique, according to reports from New Delhi.

37,000 Soldiers Aid U.S. Flood Victims

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—Up to the present 37,000 troops have been called out to give relief to flood sufferers in the Central States, and 50,000 victims have been safely rescued from the Mississippi valley district, Secretary of War Henry Stimson announced today. The rescue troops used army trucks, pontoons, landing boats, and other equipment in the rescue work.

TAIWAN FETES NAVY DAY HONORS TOGO, YAMAMOTO

Donations Offered Totaled ¥1,000,000

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 27.—The people of Taiwan greeted the first Navy Day since the promulgation of the special navy volunteer system, and commemorative programs were carried out to pay fitting tribute to the great deeds of the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo and to offer heartfelt mourning for the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

An unbroken line of mourners offered their [illegible] respects to the memory of Fle[illegible]iral Yamamoto at the Naval Office in Taihoku. Donations to the Imperial Navy poured into the Navy Office and by noon the total donations amounted to approximately ¥1,000,000, lead by Tainan Province with the sum of over ¥727,000.

At 3:00 p.m. inaugural ceremonies for the formation of Togo Society took place at the Railway Hotel.

Tojo Exhorts Graduates Of Air Officers College

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo addressing the 56th graduating class of the Military Aviation Officers' College at a reception given in their honor by military leaders on Thursday declared that the key to victory in the present war is air supremacy, the maintenance of which is the task of the young graduates.

Although personnel, equipment and supplies are some of the elements necessary for the maintenance of air supremacy, control of the air cannot be obtained without loyalty and devotion to duty of the personnel, the Prime Minister asserted.

Hosts at the reception for the young airmen, who graduated Wednesday, were Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, and Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Military Aviation Headquarters.

China Youth to Train

Domei

NANKING, May 27.—The National Government at a recent session of the Supreme Defense Council decided to enforce from this summer mass training of leaders to guide the youths of China.

A total of 600 men and women, who are connected with youth guidance organizations will receive training this summer.

During a period of 20 days beginning from July 1, 300 men and women will undergo training here, while another 300 will receive training at Shanghai for 20 days starting from August 1.

Navy Eaglets on Parade

On the occasion of Japan's 38th Navy Day, yesterday, a unit of youthful air warriors of the Imperial Navy paraded through the main thoroughfares of the capital after paying their respects at the Imperial Palace and Yasukuni Shrine. Shown above are the Navy eaglets leaving the Imperial Palace plaza.

RUBBER STRIKE IN U.S. GROWING

Wisconsin, New York Newly Hit--2,000 Men Down Tools in Ohio

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—The rubber workers' strike at Akron, Ohio, ended as President Roosevelt issued an order to the chairman of the American Rubber Workers' Union to force the return of strikers to work by noon, tomorrow. Representatives of the four rubber companies at Akron announced that their plants had returned to normal operation at 2 p.m. today.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 26.—The strike of rubber plant workers at Akron, Ohio, has now extended to rubber factory employees in Wisconsin and New York States, it is reported from Washington.

It seems that the efforts of the National War Labor Board to mediate between the strikers and employers have ended in failure.

President Franklin Roosevelt sent a telegram to the Rubber Workers' Union and ordered the strikers to return to work by Thursday noon, pointing out that striking at wartime was unpardonable. But so far only about 2,000 workers have returned to work and approximately 48,000 workers are still striking.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 workers at a rubber company at Canton, Ohio, also started a strike today.

Miners Still Dickering

The settlement of the coal mine strike in the United States is said to be looming, according to information available here, as reported by Domei.

A Washington telegram indicates that due to the acceptance of arbitration proposal of the American War Labor Board by the United Mine Workers' Union of America, negotiations were again resumed on Wednesday with coal mine owners

(Continued on Page 2)

To Open Legations

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, May 27.—Bulgaria and Rumania which had formally recognized the National Government of China on July 1, 1941 have recently decided to dispatch their respective Ministers to Nanking and also to open their Legations there.

Luftwaffe Raids Bizerta

Domei

BERLIN, May 27.—German bombers in a surprise night attack on Bizerta dropped many bombs on warships and merchant vessels anchored in the port from a height of some 1,000 meters and succeeded in scoring one direct hit and dropping two bombs near one enemy destroyer, the German High Command announced yesterday. It added that one of the German planes failed to return to the base.

BRITAIN SPURNS JINNAH'S WISH

Meeting Between Head Of Moslem League and Gandhi Not Allowed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 27.—The Indian Government issued an official announcement stating that it has rejected the desire expressed by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, to exchange views with Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported from New Delhi.

"No such privilege can be granted to a person who has been prosecuted for inciting unlawful movements for obstacling the British war efforts in India," said the communique.

This announcement clearly revealed the British intention of preventing at any sacrifice the cooperation of Hindus and Moslems, and has consequently brought about a new feeling of unrest among the people of India.

Press Criticizes Attitude

Domei

LISBON, May 27.—The attitude of the Indian Government in refusing the demand made by President Mohammed Ali Jinnah of the All-India Moslem Leargue to meet Mahatma Gandhi is being much discussed in England, and both the Times and the Manchester Guardian have criticized the step declaring that it is a very unwise one. The gist of the view expressed by the Manchester Guardian is as follows:

"It can be said that by this step the way for effecting understanding between the two leaders has been closed despite the wish of President Jinnah to exchange views with Mahatma Gandhi in order to unite India, which the British and Indian Governments had been asking Jin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dutch Queen in Canada

Domei

LISBON, May 27.—Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands arrived at Montreal, Canada, today from London accompanied by Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens, in order to meet Princess Juliana, who is now staying in Canada, the Refugee Netherlands Government in London announced today.

Foreign Minister Kleffens is expected to proceed to Washington to join the conference conducted by anti-Axis leaders.

Sikorski Reaches Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 27.—President Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Refugee Polish Government at London arrived at Cairo today.

It is reported that he plans to inspect the Polish troops stationed in Iran and also to collect information regarding the Polish forces remaining in the Soviet territory.

IMPERIAL UNITS HAMMER AT CHUNGKING GATEWAY; CHIANG FORCES SMASHED

Chungking, Desperate Over Japanese Blitz, Wails for More Aid

Alarmed at the scope and far-reaching character of the present offensive campaign in Central China by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, military authorities in Chungking issued a warning statement yesterday, according to a Canton dispatch to the Mainichi. Stress was laid in the warning that the Japanese Forces are now drawing closer to Chungking than ever before. The statement also remarks: "The new offensive of the Japanese Forces, now seriously threatening the borders of Szechuwan Province, is more formidable and menacing in character than any previous offensive operation carried out by the Japanese Forces in the entire six years since the China Affair started." Furthermore, partly as a veiled threat to the United States, and as a frantic, despairing appeal to that country for help before it is too late, the same Chungking military authorities go on to say: "For the continuance of defensive operations it is absolutely essential that we receive promptly sufficient supplies of war materials and munitions, and that, at the same time, further reinforcement of our air effectives be carried out without delay."

Fortified Positions Successively Taken Amid Big Downpour

The determined spearhead of the Imperial Forces in China, directed against the enemy Sixth War Area, now extends to the mountainous sector fronting Ichang, where a battering drive is now in progress to smash down the "front gate to Chungking."

Ever since the Japanese troops occupied the hilly terrain opposite Ichang in June, 1940, the forces of Japan and Chungking have confronted each other here with this huge, natural fort between them. For the enemy, this barrier is their Maginot Line.

And it is against this objective that the power of the Imperial Army is now being directed amidst difficulties that are doubled by daily heavy rain.

Enemy Resistance Crushed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

FRONT LINE IN HUPEI, May 27.—Crack units of the Imperial Forces that started blitzkrieg operations, at dawn of May 24, against the strongly fortified delta area occupied by the enemy at Ichang are continuing to push forward in spite of torrential rain. Advancing grimly over the muddy terrain in the face of stubborn resistance of the enemy 18th Division and the temporarily-organized 34th Division, the Japanese troops culminated their drive at 2:30 p.m. the same day in a concentrated attack on Chungking forces estimated at 5,000 entrenched on Mt. Yutaishan, eight kilometers southwest of Ichang.

Equipped with 10 trench mortars, the enemy resisted stubbornly, but the Imperial Forces, following a flanking move, succeeded in crushing the enemy at 4 p.m. the same day.

Pashan Positions Taken

In cooperation with Japanese Forces advancing from the north, which had dealt a fatal blow to two enemy army corps by making a thrust into Yuyangkwan, another crack unit of the Imperial Forces opened a furious and simultaneous attack at dawn of May 24 against the enemy 18th Army, a part of Chiang Kai-shek's Yangtze Defense Army, which had entrenched themselves in strongly fortified mountain positions opposite Ichang.

In the ensuing campaign, the enemy 10th and 11th Divisions as well as the patched-up 34th Division that offered stubborn resistance atop the Pashan mountain range were thoroughly smashed. The Japanese Forces continuing their successes, carried out a night attack and occupied Mt. Mutaishan, Mt. Hungyushan and Mt. Fukaoshan in rapid succession and are now further expanding their war results.

The enemy, which had relied fully on their fortified positions to withstand the Japanese thrusts have now been thrown into complete disorder and Hu Mou, Fang Tien, Lo Kwang-wen, and Chu I, commanders of the 11th, 18th and the 34th Divisions have all fled, leaving most of their war equipment behind them.

200 COMMUNISTS KILLED IN HOPEH BATTLE AREA

Japanese Also Smash 43 Establishments

Domei

SHIHMEN, May 27.—In mopping-up operations against the Chinese Communist remnants in Central and Southern Hopeh, the Amano, Kusumoto, Hirakawa and Ono Units of the Imperial Army Forces, between May 14 to 22, scored the following war results:

Enemy bodies left behind...200
War prisoners taken 66
War trophies captured: 2 light machine-guns; 99 rifles and 2,280 hand-grenades.

In addition, the Japanese Units smashed 43 enemy establishments.

Egypt Greatly Worried By Increased Rioting

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 27.—Within the past four months from January to April, warehouses, supply equipment and transportation facilities in Egypt were attacked by rioting people 256 times, the Egyptian Government announced today, according to reports from Cairo. This proves how serious the public unrest due to the food shortage is becoming in Egypt.

The rioters are said to be fairly well equipped and organized to some extent. In view of such developments, Egyptian authorities have increased by 25 per cent the number of policemen and frontier defense corps to guard roads and transportation facilities.

Marine Scout Corps Organized in Chosen

Responding to the ardent desire of the youth of Chosen, Marine Scout corps have been organized in the various districts of the peninsula. With headquarters located at Keijo, 27 corps comprised of 2,700 members, of which half are Chosenese, will simultaneously hold inaugural ceremonies tomorrow.

Also, the number of Marine Scout corps brought into existence in Japan proper on the occasion of Navy Day yesterday, numbered 40 with 5,000 members. The record-breaking figure of the organization of 40 corps at one time vividly reflects the passionate ardor for the Navy by the youths of the nation, determined to follow in the footsteps of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Axis Trade Activities In Peru Prohibited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—The Peruvian Government has decided to close all commercial activities of Axis residents in the country, according to reports reaching here from Lima.

The Government of Peru had already frozen all properties of Axis individuals and corporations in the country according to the decision reached at the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference, which was held at Rio de Janeiro in January last year.

Under the new decision, the Government is to confiscate all Axis properties, making payment for confiscated properties but the payment is also to be frozen.

For the present, this new decision is applicable only to Germans and Japanese, and not to Italians.

BRITAIN FEELS COAL SHORTAGE

Situation Acute As Miners' Strike Still Unsettled

Domei

LISBON, May 26.—The dearth of coal in Britain still remains unsettled and it is assuming serious proportions due to the strike of coal miners.

A London dispatch available here reveals that 25,000 laborers of the Hatfield coal mine at Dancaster, Yorkshire, on Wednesday demanded their employers a raise in their wages and declared that they might go on strike if their request were refused by the coal mine authorities. On the other hand, the British Government is greatly worried about the ever increasing shortage of coal in the country.

On Monday, the Government, in the name of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, appealed to all the coal mine owners and laborers in Britain, asking them to cooperate with the Government toward the increased production of coal which is vital in the prosecution of the war.

The Government told them: "The British are now dealing heavy blows to our enemies' army and naval forces. However, it is regrettable that the production of coal in our country is dwindling of late. If this state of affairs continues long, it will considerably hamper the offensive power of Britain."

It will be recalled that the shortage of coal in Britain became noticeable toward last May, and the amount of shortage was approximately 14,500,000 tons during last year.

In order to remedy the situation, the British Government commenced the reorganization of coal mines, the raising of wages, the establishment of special allowances, and the economization of fuel, etc., but their frantic efforts have only served to cause frequent occurrence of strikes with further indication of aggravation.

Commenting on the issue, the Financial News said to the following: "Thanks to fine weather, no noticeable hitch was seen in the British munitions' industry last year, but the coal shortage problem still remains unsolved. The present situation indicates that the fuel issue will become a fairly severe one this winter, as has been often warned by the Ministry of Fuel and Electric Power. An average production of coal per week lately shows a decrease of about 100,000 tons as compared with that of last year. Moreover, many laborers are sabotaging their work of late."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

developing them to the full Japan is steadily building up a position of absolute superiority that nothing they can do can affect. It is not without reason, therefore, that they have made such a right about face.

Moreover, in the second half of this year, American productive capacity will reach its peak. It is certain, therefore, that it will take to agitating throughout the Pacific with its increased armaments. While we praise the Army and Navy for their brilliant victories of the last year and a half, we must not relax for a single moment our vigilance against the enemy counter-offensive or our industry to build up a fighting strength that will finally bring the enemy to their knees.

Roosevelt's Defeat

MAINICHI—It appears that after a fortnight's gab the Washington conference came to a conclusion of a sort on May 25. We naturally have no means of knowing what Roosevelt and Churchill decided and we have no particular desire to know it but news vehicles are carrying various amusing items.

Aside from the question whether these reports contain the real inside information, it was quite clear from the outset what the discussions at Washington were about. The first problem was whether to emphasize the European front or the Pacific War, and the second how to build up relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union to the state of a real joint front. Various other problems connected with the war must have also been taken up but there could have been no more important problems than these two.

As regard the first, it appears that the United States and Britain have arrived at decisions respectively convenient to both. The United States, in other words, is to concentrate on the Pacific as far as possible and Britain to fight the European War in real earnest. At least within this year the Anglo-American Powers cannot take to a major offensive in the East Asian area. Consequently they cannot make an attempt to recapture Burma this year. This means that Chiang Kai-shek will have to continue suffering until the United States and Britain find they can spare some of their reserve strength. while the Soviet Union is to receive aid via the Mediterranean. If so, it is certainly more than a comic tragedy for Chiang.

In short, if we consider the political necessity confronting Roosevelt, the Washington conference may be regarded as having ended in Churchill's victory. For, in spite of the fact that Japan is as tough a customer as Germany and Italy, Roosevelt has not succeeded in taking Churchill over to East Asia. It is said, to be sure, that until they have seen Premier Josef Stalin their talks could not be considered to have received the finishing touches.

Let them do what they like in regard to such matters. For our part, we have only to push on to our appointed goal, regardless of reports and taking cognizance of the fact that it is possible for such reports to be conveying just the opposite information.

Britain's Dilemma

MAINICHI—That the present phase of the European War is principally that of intense exchange of air raids between Germany and Britain has been previously pointed out but its reaction has been seen in Britain in a peculiar form.

The British authorities have reported to the people with much pride how remarkable results have been obtained in the bombing attacks on the industrial centers in southern Germany but they are panic-stricken to find that two consequences contrary to their expectations have developed out of their boasted action. The first in an insane feeling of optimism that their hyperbolic reports have produced. The authorities have now taken to warning the people that the blow that British air attacks on the vast Germanic area can inflict cannot be as effective as the one that the Germans can inflict on London. In order to hinder the war efforts of Germany air raids on much larger scales must be carried out. The other point is that in such air raids the Royal Air Force is suffering too much damage.

According to a disclosure of Air Minister Sinclair in the House of Commons, the British have lost 699 planes with 4,600 airmen in them since January. The rate of loss mounted to an extraordinary degree at times, 287 planes having been sacrificed in April alone. What are figures for May? The shooting down of British planes has been reported in rapid succession. For instance, in the recent raid on Dortmund alone 44 planes with 350 airmen were lost. The total for May must come to an astonishing figure.

On the other hand, the retaliatory air raids of the Germans appear to have intensified and the new bombs used by them are producing unprecedented effects. The British are screaming for help but the German authorities are maintaing perfect silence in regard to these bombs. Their attitude apparently is that since the bombs themselves are propaganda enough, there is no need to resort to the blatant trumpet-blowing indulged in by the United States and Britain. Let the British work out their own plan to extricate themselves from the dilemma as best they can. The Axis has only to continue blasting away.

Church Bell Ban Lifted

Domei

LISBON, May 27.—Church bells in England will ring again, though they were silenced since June, 1940, as Home Secretary Harold Morrison announced in the House of Commons today that the restriction on the ringing of church bells will hereafter be removed.

Since the defeat of the British forces at Dunkirk, in June, 1940, the ringing of church bells was prohibited throughout Britain. It had been decreed that they could only be rung throughout the country when the German forces land in Britain.

Untiring Effort, Sincerity Marked Life of Late Admiral Yanagimoto

A few illuminating sidelights into the character of the late Rear-Admiral Ryusaku Yanagimoto, the recipient of special honors for distinguished services on Navy Day yesterday, are given by his classmate Captain Kanei Chudo.

"Untiring effort and sincerity, these are the characteristics we respected most in Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto. His record at the Naval Academy was average, but through indefatigable endeavor Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto ultimately came out foremost among his classmates.

"During the days of his midshipmanship on board the training ship, Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto almost took no time for sleep. All the sleep he seemingly got was a few hours snatched in a sitting posture on a chair.

"I think it was in 1916, just before starting out on a long cruise on board the practice ship, that we anchored at Yokosuka. When we visited Tokyo, Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto, greatly disgusted with the effeminacy of the people in general, walked all the way back to Yokosuka during the night.

"He had no special interest or hobby. The Navy meant everything to the Rear-Admiral. He idolized the great Nanko. Deeply pious, the Rear-Admiral used to be called the Nogi of the Navy judging from the spiritual characteristics of his personality.

"The Rear-Admiral was a man of warm and deep feelings. A certain mechanic was injured by a fall from the deck of the ship, commanded by Rear-Admiral Yanagimoto, during preparatory operations prior to sailing. The Rear-Admiral called on the mechanic at the hospital whenever he had a few moments to spare. He used to take some tasty morsel the wounded man might like.

"Several months later when the Rear-Admiral's ship made port again after participation in naval operations, he immediately made his apperance at the bedside of the mechanic and said, 'My ship was able to achieve wonderful results, which may be said to be through you. How is your wound?'

"The attainment of such greatness in character has surely been the result of rigid and incessant schooling and tempering in the exacting ways of a warrior and a follower of Zen."

Stalin Delivers Reply To Roosevelt Envoy; Contents Kept Secret

(Continued from Page 1)

Powers. And this principle should be applied to both Europe and East Asia.

"The Anti-Axis nations believe in the possibility of launching simultaneous attacks in Europe and East Asia, but in order to carry out such a strategy a certain number of days is still necessary for its preparations. At any rate, I can assure you that the Anti-Axis air forces will surely appear over the Japanese mainland in the meantime."

Touching on the Soviet problem, Churchill stated that the Anti-Axis Powers cannot expect further efforts of the Soviets because of their enormous losses they have so far sustained. He also said that the Anglo-American Powers wish to have air bases in East Asia for the purpose of attacking Japan.

No Decision Reached

The two-week old Washington conference apparently resulted in no new formula having been founded by the anti-Axis camp for prosecuting the World War II judging from the perplexity shown by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in replying to some of the pointed questions by newsmen at the press conference on May 25, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated Wednesday.

Churchill arrived in Washington on May 11 accompanied by the supreme commander of the British Expeditionary Army in India and other war leaders and held discussions with President Roosevelt and other representatives of the United States Government and fighting services but until the very last minute the conference was disturbed by the furious controversy in the press aimed at influencing the course of the proceedings.

Churchill Embarrassed

As the parley came to a close, Roosevelt and Churchill gave a 30-minute press conference at the White House Tuesday afternoon, at which more than 200 newspaper correspondents pressed for commitments on the future conduct of the war. Under the sharp fire of questions, Churchill, a veteran Parliamentarian of more than 30 years' experience, went through some embarrassing moments, according to reports emanating from Washington.

Tremendous strength would be necessary to fight the Pacific War, Churchill is reported to have stated, and in his discussions with Roosevelt he and the United States President had arrived at a sound and favorable conclusion for strengthening warfare in the Pacific. He brought over the leaders of the Indian army and the commanders of the United States expeditionary army in Chungking took part in the conference precisely in order to discuss such a strengthening of the Pacific front.

As the fighting power of the anti-Axis camp has markedly increased, it will be able for it to prosecute the war with Japan with the same strength being put forth on the European front, provided the increase in munition production is maintained.

Newsmen, however, would not accept his optimism at its face value but wanted to know what he intended to do about Chungking and India. A United Press Washington dispatch reports that Churchill deftly sidestepped other questions put to him by reporters with witty repartees but when it came to the Pacific issue he suddenly became grave and showed a most cautious attitude.

Early Thrust Stressed

Continuing his optimistic statement, Churchill then said that the offensive on Japan must be carried out with increased momentum and at the earliest moment possible. In 1941 and 1942 it was difficult to decide which front should be given priorities in reinforcements and supplies but now with the resources of the anti-Axis camp markedly increased both fronts will benefit much from the augmented fighting strength. But it must not be forgotten that great distances must be covered and difficulties in transit and communications must be overcome in order to launch the East Asian campaign.

Nor would Churchill commit himself to any definite promise of landing operations on Europe, saying only that he was convinced that the war in the air would be decisive.

Some newsmen asked what the attitude of the Soviet Government was. Churchill seemed quite confused by this question and very warily replied:

"I don't think it would be advisable to make any further demands on the Soviet Union."

Newspapers throughout the United States Wednesday morning gave much prominence to the interview but Churchill was greatly embarrassed by the irresponsible and sensational distortions of his remarks appearing in many of them. The Washington correspondent of Reuter wrote: "Various misconceptions in regard to Prime Minister Churchill's statements have irritated British circles. The irresponsible reports in American papers fall a long way from his real views."

A United Press broadcast said that Churchill declared it to be a well-known fact that the anti-Axis camp was desiring to use East Asian bases for air raids on Japan at a suitable moment.

Moscow Embarrassed

It appears that the Soviet Government has been not a little embarrassed by the arbitrary interpretations of the American press in regard to this problem. Tass on Wednesday issued a flat denial saying that such talk was mere propaganda spread by the United States for its own ends.

The offshot of the whole conference seems to be that so far as the East Asian front is concerned all that the anti-Axis camp will attempt will be to be repeat the futile counter-attack on Burma in September or October when the rainy season will have ended.

Meanwhile the United States press has begun emphasizing the urgent need of strengthening aid to Chungking probably influenced by the tearful appeals of Chungking under the menace of the recent Japanese campaign in Hupeh Province. The Herald Tribune in its editorial for May 26 surmised that the Japanese Forces were intending to push on to Chungking at once or to cut communications between Chungking and the Lake Tungting area. A broadcast intended for Chungking said:

"The Japanese campaign in Hupeh has been reported daily under huge headlines and political circles here are watching developments with much concern. The view is steadily gaining ground that military aid, especially in air force, must be given the Chungking regime at once."

EUROPE LANDING BY ENEMY SLIM

4 Years of Defeats Held Big Drawback For British Army

Complete confidence in the impossibility of successful landing operations in Europe by the Anglo-American forces is expressed by Italian military authorities, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Since the cessation of hostilities in Tunisia, the anti-Axis camp has been humming with propaganda plans for effecting a landing somewhere in Europe. The dispatch goes on to point out however, that after four years of arduous war, four years of almost continuous defeats, the strength of the British is at a very low ebb.

If they should now concentrate their remaining military and economic power in an all-out effort to make a landing in Europe and fail, the effects of the set-back would not only prove fatal to their subsequent fighting strength, but would also have a paralyzing effect on the morale of the British people. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that they will not gamble on such a risk.

On the other hand, Italian coastal defenses, unlike those of North Africa, are now impenetrable. Moreover, the anti-Axis forces must take into serious consideration the fact that even in the unlikely event of their succeeding in forcing a landing, they would meet with almost insuperable difficulties in maintaining their communications and supply lines open, whereas the Italian forces, fighting on their own home-soil would be able to obtain freely all the supplies they might need.

Therefore, the dispatch adds, it is clear that all this propaganda is merely part of the nerve war directed against the Italian people, and that the Anglo-American forces are not seriously contemplating any landing move.

Fire Destroys Peru Library

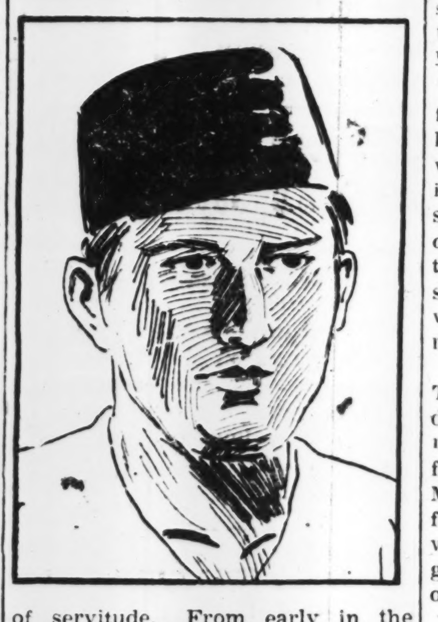
BUENOS AIRES.—One hundred thousand books of the Peru National Library were destroyed by a huge fire which completely gutted the library building, according to a Lima message.

E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

Proud of His Job

By J. F.

Ahmat bin Hamid drives a great big motorcar for a Japanese official and he's proud that he's able to work for a fellow-Asiatic. And on last Hari Baya Besar—the Malai New Year's, his Japanese master had given him $10 so that he could take his wife and two children to the mosque and cinema. Even on December 8, the first anniversary of the war, he was given a bonus for a whole year.



For years, he had slaved for Europeans, who exacted long hours of servitude. From early in the morning until late at night, he drove the motorcar but not one word of thanks did he receive. All he got were words of abuse because the motor-car did not run smoothly or else it had a flat-tire—how could he help that.

The war had been terrible. In his kampong (village), he had watched the Nippon "Eagles" swooping overhead dropping those terrible bombs. And one of his wife's relatives had been killed when he was working down on the waterfront. After that, no one from the kampong would dare to go downtown, even if the European masters offered "big" money.

Ahmat had watched the soldiers from Nippon march into Singapore. How proud he had been when the brown, khaki-clad troops had vanquished the Europeans—for no one, not even those who had worked for them, liked their nasty manners.

It was like a dream to see the proud white soldiers as they marched along the streets, carried heavy boxes and labored like coolies—down at the waterfront—as small Japanese soldiers, armed with only a gun, stood on guard.

All the Malais from the kampong had gone down to the waterfront when the news that the proud Europeans had been reduced to coolies was circulated. And the years of slaving for the Europeans was rectified by the sight of the sweating European soldiers.

Ahmat was proud of his Japanese friends. And all the Malais in the kampong agreed with him. There were strange stories of the manner in which the Japanese masters shared their lunches with Malai drivers. One had driven his master to Penang and returned with the story that his Japanese tuan had invited him to join whenever they made a stop for a meal.

The Europeans never did this. They always went to the Rest House, drank a lot of beer and when they returned to the car with their red faces, they always cursed as if the Malais were to blame for the bad food. Sometimes, when he had worked for the Europeans, he had gone hungry for eight hours without food.

The Japanese always allowed Ahmat to observe his feast days. And when the Malais wanted to go to the mosque, the master said that he should take his wife and children.

The other day, the Japanese master came down to the yard when Ahmat was playing with his eldest son. He brought some sweets and told Ahmat about his home in Nippon and his young son who was growing up to be a brave soldier.

Ahmat would like his son to be brave as the Japanese soldiers also.

Yes, Ahmat bin Hamid drives a great big shiny motorcar for a Japanese official and he's proud that he's able to work for a fellow-Asiatic. They understand how it feels to work together. Someday, Ahmat would like to take a long trip with his Japanese master, maybe to Kuala Lumpur, even to Penang. Perhaps, he might even be able to go on the Kepala Besar to the magic land of Nippon!

Rubber Strike In U.S. Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

also in attendance. In this connection, well-informed quarters presume that the possibility of settling the dispute has become rosy due to the fact that Chairman John L. Lewis of the Union seems to have obtained an assurance of conciliation from the War Labor Board.

However, the War Labor Board utterly denies conciliation, and inasmuch as there still exists divergence of views on the increase of wages between the Union and the coal mine owners, further negotiations are now being watched with keen interest.

At any rate, well-informed circles opine that definite forecast for the complete settlement of the strike by May 31, the end of the truce term, is still difficult.

Refrigerator Ship Used

HAMBURG.—The first refrigerator ship for inland water traffic has been put into commission here. The vessel can carry a cargo of 500 tons of fish, meat or other foodstuffs in its hold.

To Probe Jewish Questions

BOLOGNA.—An institute for Jewish questions has been opened here under the direction of Dr. Tirelli, whose collaborator Mastro Janni, currently serving in the army, has published an illustrated book on the responsibility of International Jewry for the present world war.

Norwegians Study in Reich

OSLO.—Norwegian students between the ages of 17 and 22 will be permitted to study in Germany. Students of engineering may henceforth take part in the reconstruction work in the occupied eastern territories.

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Britain Spurns Jinnah's Wish

(Continued from Page 1)

nah to bring about. Gandhi was also prepared to meet Jinnah, but now the way for exchanging views between them is closed."

The Times said as follows:

"That the Indian Government refused to send Gandhi's letter to Jinnah shows how unstable is the condition in India. Of course, neither Jinnah nor Gandhi is the proper person to effect true understanding between the India National Congress and the Moslem League, but the recent development has shown the necessity of making a new start for the solution of the Indian problem. Gandhi and Jinnah do not seem to be able to solve the question. After all, under the present condition of India, a new Viceroy as a new type of leader in India is necessary."

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